NATIONAL INSTITUTE *for* the BLIND

ANNUAL REPORT
1934 1935

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND

(Registered under the Blind Persons Act, 1920)

FOUNDED 1868. INCORPORATED 1902.

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Bankers :
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD., Harley Street Branch, 154, Harley Street, W.1.

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(for year ended 31st March, 1935).

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Name.	*Representing.*	*Name.*	*Representing.*
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Capt. Sir Ian Fraser, C.B.E., M.P.	St. Dunstan's.	Wm. P. Swann	
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J. M. Ritchie, M.A., Ph.D.			

(b) Organisations of the Blind.

Ernest Whitfield, B.Sc., Ph.D.,	National Association of Blind Workers.	E. S. Woodley, B.A.	Worcester College Old Boys Association.
H. Royston		R. T. Stephenson, A.R.C.O., L.R.A.M.	Royal Normal College, Old Students' Guild.
Miss M. Mytton Bangham, C.S.M.M.G., B.P.A.	Association of Certificated Blind Masseurs.	W. G. T. Pemberton	St. Dunstan's.

Group C.—Representatives of Public Authorities.

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E. W. Cemlyn-Jones		Ald. C. Lucas	
J. Middleton Martin, M.D.		Coun. W. E. Yorke	
Dr. Charles Brook	London County Council.	H. M. Walton, M.A.	Association of Directors and Secretaries for Education.
Percival Sharp, LL.D., B.Sc.	Association of Education Committees.		

Group D.—National Members.

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The Rev. Canon C. E. Bolam, F.R.Hist.S.
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Group E.—Representatives of Workshops and Other Voluntary Organisations.

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Co-opted Members of Sub-Committees of the Council and Members of Consultative Committees:

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The Rev. W. Aitchison.
Miss E. Archibald, M.A.
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Spencer Leeson, M.A.
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Sinclair Logan, L.R.A.M., L.R.C.M., A.R.C.M.
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John Warriner, Mus. Doc., F.T.C.L.
Mrs. A. E. Wheelwright.
P. Willans.
Colonel E. T. Wright.

Medical Officers, Ophthalmic Surgeons, Consultants, Dental Surgeons, etc :

L. Danyers Bailey, C.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (London).
E. M. Barker, M.A., B.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., J.P., (St. Leonards-on-Sea).
F. E. Graham Bonnalie, M.B. (Brighton).
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H. J. Cardew, M.B., M.R.C.S. (Chorleywood).
S. W. Charles, L.D.S. (Chorleywood).
E. T. Conybeare, M.D., M.R.C.P. (London).
T. L. de Courcy, B.A., M.D. (Southport).
H. Dagger, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Newton Abbot .
W. A. Findlay, L.D.S. (Southport).
A. Dingwall Fordyce, M.D., F.R.C.P. (Liverpool).
A. C. Gavin, M.B., Ch.B. (London).
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D. Levi, M.S., F.R.C.S. (London).
G. L. L. Levin, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., J.P. (Leamington).
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L. G. Lyon-Smith, M.B., B.Ch. (Brighton).
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S. Walker Wilson (Southport).
C. C. Worster-Drought, M.D., F.R.C.P. (London).

Schools, Homes, and Branches of the National Institute :

Sunshine Homes for Blind Babies :

- Sunshine House, Oxford Road, Birkdale, Southport, Lancs.
- Sunshine House, Warwick New Road, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire.
- Sunshine House, Dunnings Road, East Grinstead, Sussex.

Court Grange Special School for Blind Children, Abbotskerswell, South Devon.

College for Girls with Little or No Sight, Chorleywood, Herts.

School of Massage and Electrical Clinic, 224, Great Portland Street, London, W.1.

The Alfred Eichholz Memorial Clinic and Institute of Massage and Physiotherapy by the Blind, 204-6, Great Portland Street, London, W.1.

Convalescent and Holiday Home, Bannow, Quarry Hill, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.

Guest House for Blind Women, Bloomfield, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire.

Home for Blind Women, Wavertree House, Furze Hill, Hove, Sussex.

Hostels for Blind Women, 8 & 9, Oval Road, Gloucester Gate, London, N.W.1.

The Moon Society (Works), 104, Queen's Road, Brighton, Sussex.

Home Industries Department, 31, Holmesdale Road, Reigate, Surrey.

Branch Offices :

Office :	*Chairman of Local Committee :* (as on 31st March, 1935)	*Secretary :*
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8, St. Ann Street, Leeds, 2.	———	Frank Bradley.
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104, Queen's Road, Brighton.	———	C. Cashman.
2, St. Paul's Road, Clifton, Bristol, 8.	Major S. C. Welchman, O.B.E.	J. King Cummings.

Brief Particulars and Addresses of Members of the Executive Council.

NOTE.—Blind Members are distinguished by an asterisk (*).

MISS ALICE S. ARMITAGE. Daughter of the Founder of the National Institute; President and Hon. Sec., National Council for the Welfare of the Blind of Ireland. *C/o Ladies' National Clubs, 49, Beauchamp Place, S.W.3.*

*MISS M. MYTTON BANGHAM, C.S.M.M.G., B.P.A. Member, Society of Apothecaries and Executive Council, Association of Certificated Blind Masseurs. *21, Lingfield Road, Wimbledon Common, S.W.19.*

WM. BATEMAN, J.P., F.S.A.A. Chairman, North-Western Counties Association for the Blind. *The Homestead, Buxton Road, Stockport.*

J. H. BATTY, F.R.G.S. Fellow of the Royal Institution. *The Manor House, Chorleywood, Herts.*

JOHN WYCLIFFE BLACK, J.P. Alderman, Leicestershire County Council; Chairman, Public Health Committee; Vice-Chairman, Mental Hospital Committee; Chairman, Royal Leicester, etc., Institution for the Blind. *Knighton Hayes, Ratcliffe Road, Leicester.*

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*THE REV. CANON C. E. BOLAM, F.R.Hist.S. Hon. Chief Chaplain, National Institute for the Blind; Member, Committee on Prevention of Blindness; Adviser, Lincoln and Lindsey Blind Societies. *Willoughby Rectory, Alford, Lincs.*

DR. CHARLES BROOK. Chairman, Committee on the Welfare of the Blind of the London County Council. *61-62, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.*

MRS. MONTAGU BROWN. Hon. County Sec., Berks County Blind Society; Member, Advisory Committee for the Welfare of the Blind, Ex. Committee and Council of Union of Counties Associations for the Blind, Ex. Committee and Council of South Eastern and London Counties Association for the Blind. *Kentons, Tilehurst Road, Reading.*

MAJOR T. H. BRYANT, M.B.E. Councillor, East Suffolk County Council; Chairman, Eastern Counties Association for the Blind and Eastern Regional Deaf Blind Joint Committee; Member, Ex. Committee and Council of Union of Counties Associations for the Blind and East Suffolk Blind Association. *Hill House, Wickham Market, Woodbridge.*

WALTER CAREY. Chairman, House Committee, Royal School for the Blind, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol. *36, Downs Park West, Bristol.*

E. W. CEMLYN-JONES. Alderman and Ex-Chairman, Anglesey County Council; Chairman, Public Health and Housing Committee of County Councils Association; Member, Advisory Committee on the Welfare of the Blind (Ministry of Health). *17, Stafford Terrace, W.8.*

MRS. K. CHAMBERS. *The Croft, Plumpton End, Wrose Road, Bradford.*

LT.-COL. E. C. CLAY, C.B.E. Sec., Gardner's Trust for the Blind; Member, Executive Council South Eastern and London Counties Association for the Blind, Metropolitan Society for the Blind, Committee of National Library for the Blind, Advisory Committee on the Welfare of the Blind (London County Council). *Gardner's Trust for the Blind, 53, Victoria Street, S.W.1.*

J. J. CROSFIELD, J.P. Vice-President, Hampshire Association for the Care of the Blind. *13, Melbury Road, W.14.*

MRS. M. C. DANCKWERTS. Member, National Library for the Blind Committee, Braille Uniform Type Committee. *42, Campden House Court, W.8.*

*CAPT. V. M. DEANE. Chairman, Colchester Society for the Blind. *The Willows, Braiswick, Colchester.*

*E. G. DOWDELL, M.A., D.Phil. Lecturer in Economics, St. John's College, Oxford; Member, Committee Oxford Society for the Blind. *40, St. John Street, Oxford.*

W. H. EASTMAN. Member, Management Committee of Hull and East Riding Blind Homes, Workshop and Institute, and Hull After-Care Committee. *17, Barmston Street, Hull.*

WILLIAM ECKFORD. Chairman, Newcastle and Gateshead Workshops for the Adult Blind; Member, Blind Persons Act Committee, Newcastle City Council. *Pandon Buildings, City Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.*

B. J. EVANS. Member, Finance and Management Committee South Wales and Monmouthshire Counties Association, Pembrokeshire Blind Society. *10, Prendergast, Haverfordwest.*

P. M. EVANS, C.B.E., M.A., LL.D., F.S.A., J.P. Chairman, Union of Counties Associations for the Blind, South Eastern and London Counties Association for the Blind, Metropolitan Society for the Blind, and Trustee of the National Blind Relief Society; Vice-Chairman, Advisory Committee on the Welfare of the Blind (Ministry of Health), and Executive Committee of the National Library for the Blind; Member of Advisory Committee on the Welfare of the Blind (London County Council). *24, Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, W.2.*

J. W. FLANAGAN. Member and Ex-Chairman, Blind Persons Act Committee, Bradford City Council; Member, Executive Committee of Northern Counties Association for the Blind, and its representative on Union of Counties Associations for the Blind. *26, Sackville Street, Bradford.*

*CAPT. SIR IAN FRASER, C.B.E., M.P. Chairman of St. Dunstan's Executive Council; Governor, Worcester College for the Blind. *St. John's Lodge (Inner Circle), Regent's Park, N.W.1.*

MISS MARY M. R. GARAWAY. Member, General Executive of College of Teachers of the Blind, Council of School for the Blind, Swiss Cottage, and General Committee, Royal School for the Blind, Bristol. *12e, Cotham Road, Bristol.*

*MISS M. HAMAR GREENWOOD. Member, Executive Councils of St. Dunstan's, National Library for the Blind, and Greater London Fund for the Blind, Council of the Victoria League. *17, Elm Park Mansions, Chelsea, S.W.10.*

GODFREY H. HAMILTON. Sec., National Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System. *22, St. Mary Abbots Terrace, W.14.*

JOHN B. HEATON. Hon. Treas., Metropolitan Society for the Blind and South Eastern and London Counties Association for the Blind. *8, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.*

R. B. HUGHES-BULLER, C.I.E., C.B.E. *83, Iverna Court, W.8.*

W. W. KELLAND, M.A. Alderman of Middlesex County Council and of Hornsey Borough Council; Chairman, Blind Persons Act Sub-Committee, M.C.C., and Executive Council of Middlesex Association for the Blind. *14, Hillside Mansions, Highgate, N.6.*

A. J. W. KITCHIN, C.I.E., I.C.S. Chairman, North Lambeth Committee, Charity Organisation Society; Member, Executive Council of South Eastern and London Counties Association for the Blind, Finance Committee of Metropolitan Society for the Blind; Governor, Worcester College for the Blind. *24, Hereford Square, S.W.7.*

Mrs. John M. Knapp, J.P. Chairman, Midland Counties Association for the Blind; Vice-Chairman, Bucks County Association for the Blind; Chairman, Executive, Bucks Voluntary Association for the Care of the Mentally Deficient. *Little Orchard, Denham, Bucks.*

E. H. Lee, J.P. Councillor, Nottingham City Council; Chairman, Nottingham Corporation Health Committee (Blind Persons Act Committee) and Joint Committee on the Welfare of the Blind (County and Municipal Associations); Member, Advisory Committee on the Welfare of the Blind (Ministry of Health), Executive Committee, Royal Midland Institute for the Blind. *153, Musters Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham.*

C. Lucas. Alderman of Birmingham. Chairman, After Care and Unemployable Blind Commlttee of Birmingham and Midland Counties, Blind Council Committee, Joint Committee representing Birmingham, West Bromwich and Smethwick, and Blind Sub-Committee for Birmingham; Member, Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind, Advisory Committee on the Welfare of the Blind (Ministry of Health), Joint Committee on the Welfare of the Blind (County and Muuicipal Associations). *28, Cambridge Road, Kings Heath, Birmingham.*

The Right Hon. C. A. McCurdy, P.C., K.C. *2, Brick Court, Temple, E.C.4.*

J. Middleton Martin, M.D. *Shire Hall, Gloucester.*

Miss J. Merivale. Vice-Chairman, Union of Counties Associations for the Blind, Oxford Society for the Blind. *4, Park Town, Oxford.*

*W. Percy Merrick. Hon. Treas., "Esperanta Ligilo," and Universal Association of Blind Esperantists; Examiner in Braille for National Institute. *Penso, Shepperton, Middlesex.*

*G. F. Mowatt, J.P. Fellow and Hon. Treas., College of Teachers of the Blind; Hon. Sec. and Treas., Worcester College for the Blind; Governor, Royal Normal College for the Blind; Chairman, Joint Committee, Barclay Institutions for Blind Women; Treas., Union of Counties Associations for the Blind; Member, Committee of Barclay Workshops for Blind Women, Advisory Committee on Welfare of the Blind (Ministry of Health), Central Council for London Blind (L.C.C.), Committee of National Library for the Blind, Executive Council of South Eastern and London Counties Association for the Blind, and Finance Committee of Metropolitan Society for the Blind. *Keymer, Hassocks, Sussex.*

Sir Michael O'Dwyer, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.C.S. Lt.-Governor, Punjab, *1913-1919*; Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. *22, Prince of Wales' Terrace, W.8.*

Councillor Gilbert Oliver, J.P. Sheriff of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, *1934-5*; Chairman, Blind Persons Act Committee and Schools and Charities Committee of Newcastle-on-Tyne City Council; Member, Education Committee of Newcastle-on-Tyne City Council, Executive Committee of Northern Counties Association for the Blind. *55, Cartington Terrace, Healon, Newcastle-on-Tyne.*

Major John G. Paris, T.D., J.P. Officer of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Alderman of City of Liverpool. *Leece Street, Liverpool.*

*W. G. T. Pemberton. Member, Committee of Barclay Workshops for the Blind. *34, Gresham Street, E.C.2.*

J. M. Ritchie, M.A., Ph.D. Superintendent and Sec., School for the Blind, Swiss Cottage; author of "Concerning the Blind." *School for the Blind, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.*

*G. Robinson, M.C. Member, Management Committee of Hull and East Riding Institute for the Blind, and Chairman of Relief Sub-Committee; Joint Representative of Hull and East Riding Blind Institute on Hull Corporation's Blind Persons Act Committee. *Appledene, North Ferriby, East Yorks.*

*Miss Jean Robinson. Member, Sub-Committee, Girl Guides Association, Committees of Middlesex Association for the Blind, Surrey Voluntary Association for the Blind, Essex County Association for the Blind, Incorporated Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind, Barclay Workshops for the Blind, and Executive Committee, National Library for the Blind; Co-Editor of "The Venture." *Cherry Trees, Thorley Close, West Byfleet, Surrey.*

*H. Royston. Sec., Blind Social Aid Society and Literary Union; Trustee, Regents Park Branch of National Association of Blind Workers; Chairman, Committee of Royal Normal College Old Students' Guild; Examiner in Pianoforte Tuning for the College of Teachers of the Blind. *Concord, 131, Oakleigh Park Drive, Leigh-on-Sea.*

*The Right Hon. Lord Sanderson. *8, Sloane Gardens, S.W.1.*

Percival Sharp, LL.D., B.Sc. *44, Russell Square, W.C.1.*

S. W. Starling. Sec. and Gen. Manager, Incorporated Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind; Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Association of Workshops for the Blind; Member, Executive of College of Teachers of the Blind and Joint Committee of London Workshops for the Blind. *257-8, Tottenham Court Road, W.1.*

*R. T. Stephenson, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.O., M.R.S.T. Organist, Third Church of Christ Scientist, Liverpool; Hon. Treas., Royal Normal College Old Students' Guild. *Aucklands, Sandown Park, Liverpool, 15.*

Wm. P. Swann. Superintendent and Secretary, Leeds Incorporated Institution for the Blind and the Deaf and Dumb; Chairman, Association of Workshops for the Blind. *Roundhay Road, Leeds, 7.*

Walter S. Talbot, C.I.E., I.C.S. Hon. Treas., Royal Waterloo Hospital for Children and Women; Member of Council of Surrey Voluntary Association for the Blind. *Glenhurst, Esher, Surrey.* (*See page 56.*)

W. H. Tate, J.P. Member, Advisory Committee on the Welfare of the Blind (Ministry of Health), Ex. Committee, College of Teachers of the Blind; Northern Counties Consultative Committee on the Deaf-Blind. *24, Hanover Square, Bradford.*

*Capt. Sir Beachcroft Towse, V.C., K.C.V.O., C.B.E. Gordon Highlanders, retired. *Long Meadow, Goring, Oxon.*

*T. H. Tylor, B.C.L., M.A. Fellow and Tutor in Jurisprudence of Balliol College, Oxford; of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. *Balliol College, Oxford, and 227, Woodstock Road, Oxford.*

Henry J. Wagg, O.B.E. Hon. Treas., Greater London Fund for the Blind; Member Union of Counties Associations for the Blind, South Eastern and London Counties Association for the Blind, Metropolitan Society for the Blind, London Association for the Blind, and Guild of Blind Gardeners; Hon. Sec. and Trustee, Barclay Workshops for Blind Women; Trustee, Hampshire and Isle of Wight Educational Trust for the Blind. *19, Cambridge Square, W.2.*

H. M. Walton, M.A. Secretary, Middlesex Education Committee. *10, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1.*

Major S. C. Welchman, O.B.E. Chevalier of the Order of Leopold (Belgium). Chairman, Wiltshire Association for the Blind; Member, Western Counties Association for the Blind. *The White House, Market Lavington, Wilts.*

*Ernest Whitfield, B.Sc., Ph.D. *80, Carlton Hill, N.W.8.*

*E. S. Woodley, B.A. Hon. Secretary, Old Boys' Association of Worcester College for the Blind. *Fawley Lodge, 6, Falkland Road, Wash Common, Newbury, Berks.*

W. E. Yorke. Councillor, Sheffield City Council; Chairman, Sheffield Blind Welfare Committee; Member, Executive Council, Northern Counties Association for the Blind. *44, Empire Road, Abbeydale, Sheffield, 7.*

AGENCIES IN AGREEMENT WITH THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE UNIFICATION OF COLLECTIONS.

The National Library for the Blind is a party to the agreements with these Agencies, and shares, in an agreed proportion with the Institute, the allocation for national work.

COLLECTION MADE BY THE INSTITUTE.

Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge, Dukinfield and District Home Teaching Society for the Blind.
Barnsley Blind Welfare Committee.
Bath Society for the Blind.
Boston and Holland Blind Society.
Buckinghamshire Association for the Blind.
Cambridgeshire Society for the Blind.
Chester and District Blind Welfare Society.
Colne and Holme Valley Local Blind Persons Committee.
Darlington Society for the Blind.
Doncaster and District Home Teaching Association for the Blind.
Essex County Association for the Blind.
Gloucester (City) Society for the Blind.
Gloucester County Association for the Blind.
Goole Local Blind Persons Committee.
Grimsby Society for the Blind.
Harrogate and District Society for the Blind.
Herefordshire County Association for the Blind.
Huddersfield and District Blind Society.
Keighley and District Institution for the Blind.
Leeds Incorporated Institution for the Blind.
Lindsey (Lincs) Blind Society.
Liverpool Workshops and Home Teaching Society for the Outdoor Blind.
Macclesfield Society for the Blind.
Newcastle Agencies for the Blind:
- Newcastle and Gateshead Home Teaching Society for the Blind.
- Newcastle Royal Victoria School for the Blind.
- Newcastle, Gateshead and District Workshops for the Adult Blind.

Norwich Institution for the Blind.
Nottingham Royal Midland Institution for the Blind.*
Oldham Home Teaching Sub-Committee.
Oxford (City and County) Society for the Blind.
Preston Industrial Institute for the Blind and Homes for Blind Children.
Rotherham Voluntary Committee for the Welfare of the Blind.
Saddleworth Blind Persons Committee.
St. Helens and District Society for the Welfare of the Blind.
Selby Blind Persons Committee.
Settle Blind Persons Committee.
Southport Blind Persons Social Sub-Committee.
South Western Societies for the Blind:
- Cornwall County Association for the Blind.
- Devon County Association for the Blind.
- Dorset County Association for the Blind.
- Somerset County Association for the Blind.
- South Devon and Cornwall Institution for the Blind, Plymouth.
- West of England Institution for the Blind, Exeter.

Stockport Institute for the Blind, Deaf, and the Dumb.
Thorne Blind Persons Committee.
Wakefield District Institution for the Blind.
Wakefield Voluntary (Comforts) Sub-Committee.
Wallasey Blind League Welfare Committee.
West Sussex Association for the Blind.
Wiltshire County Association for the Care of the Blind.
Yorkshire School for the Blind.

COLLECTION MADE BY THE LOCAL AGENCY.

Barrow, Furness and Westmorland Society for the Blind.
Berkshire County Blind Society.
Bournemouth Blind Aid Society.
East Sussex Association for the Blind.
Eastbourne Society for the Social Welfare of the Blind.
Halifax Society for the Blind.
Hampshire Association for the Care of the Blind.
Hastings Voluntary Association for the Blind.
Hertfordshire Society for the Blind.
Hull and East Riding Institute for the Blind.
Isle of Ely Society for the Blind.
Kent County Association for the Blind.
Kesteven (Lincs) Blind Society.
Lincoln Blind Society.
Midland Societies for the Blind:
- Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind.
- Burton-on-Trent Blind Committee.
- Coventry Society for the Blind.
- Shropshire Association for the Blind.
- Staffordshire Association for the Welfare of the Blind.
- Stourbridge Institution for the Blind.
- Walsall, Wednesbury and District Society for the Blind.
- Warwickshire Association for the Blind.
- Worcestershire Association for the Blind.

Nottingham Royal Midland Institution for the Blind.*
South Wales and Monmouthshire Counties Association for the Blind.
Southampton Association for the Welfare of the Blind.
Sunderland and Durham County Incorporated Royal Institution for the Blind.
Surrey Voluntary Association for the Blind.
Worthing Society for Befriending the Blind.

COLLECTION MADE BY THE GREATER LONDON FUND FOR THE BLIND.

Barclay Workshops for Blind Women.
Croydon Voluntary Association for the Blind.
East Ham Welfare Association for the Blind.
Essex County Association for the Blind.
Incorporated Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind.
Kent County Association for the Blind.
London Association for the Blind.
London Society for Teaching and Training the Blind (with which is incorporated West London Workshops for the Blind).
Metropolitan Society for the Blind.
Middlesex Association for the Blind.
Royal School for the Blind, Leatherhead (including the Blind Employment Factory, Waterloo Road).
Surrey Voluntary Association for the Blind.
West Ham Association for the Blind.
Workshop for the Blind, Greenwich.

**In part of Derbyshire the National Institute collects, and in the remainder of the area the Royal Midland Institution collects.*

Report of the Executive Council
of the
National Institute for the Blind
for the
Financial Year ended 31st March, 1935

INTRODUCTION

IN the Loyal Address presented to His Majesty the King by the National Institute for the Blind on the occasion of the Jubilee celebrations, the following words occur :—

" Since 1914, under your graciouspatronage and that of Her Majesty the Queen, the blind and sighted members of the Institute's Council and Staff have been able, with the generous assistance of the public, so to extend the scope of the Institute's activities that in this, the Twenty-Fifth Year of Your Majesty's Reign, we may justly claim that they affect for good your blind subjects not only in your Kingdom, but throughout your Empire. Not least of the beneficent effects of Your Majesty's Reign is the enlightenment which it has brought to the blind."

Twenty-five Years of Progress.

The past twenty-five years have indeed witnessed a change in the lot of the blind. The training of blind babies, the extension and betterment of blind schools, the facilities given to blind students, the care and training of blinded soldiers, the advancement of the professional and industrial blind, the increase in the production and circulation of embossed literature and music, State grants-in-aid, State pensions, free wireless licences, the provision of wireless sets—these are but some of the landmarks of progress in the blind world during that period.

The Blind and the Nation.

This constant development has brought into being a national scheme of Blind Welfare, based upon the Blind Persons Act of 1920. This Act, recognising that the blind need a special kind of consideration and care from the community, gave Old Age Pensions to blind persons at the age of 50 instead of 70 ; made the Council of each County and County Borough responsible for making arrangements, which the Ministry of Health had to approve, for promoting the welfare of any blind persons living in its area ; and provided for the registration of charities for the blind.

An Act passed in 1929, the Local Government Act, threw more responsibility on the County and County Borough Councils, and, in transferring the administration of the Poor Law to those Councils from the Boards of Guardians, made it possible for them to give domiciliary assistance to blind persons under the Blind Persons Act instead of as poor relief. The 146 responsible County and County Borough Councils have made schemes of blind welfare. The schemes vary in detail, but they usually provide that all blind persons shall be registered, that all blind children shall be educated, and that all young persons and adults capable of being trained shall be trained in a trade or occupation. They provide that employment shall be given to the blind in workshops or in Home Workers' Schemes ; and that the actual earnings of blind workers shall be augmented by a sum which would, in some measure, compensate the handicap of blindness. They deal with hostels, homes, home teaching, and the relief of the necessitous blind.

In addition to the Ministry of Health, other Government Departments are concerned. The Board of Education is the responsible department for elementary and higher education and training. The Exchequer meets the cost of Old Age Pensions, makes considerable grants for education and training and, by means of block grants paid to Local Authorities, contributes very largely to the cost of the schemes operated by the County and County Borough Councils.

In a few areas, the Local Authority has taken over the whole administration of local services for the blind. Most Local Authorities, however, delegate the actual work for the blind to Voluntary Agencies which exist in their areas, giving their work considerable financial support.

Co-ordination.

This brief sketch of legislation and administration will make clear to readers of the Institute's Report the importance of negotiations which have been going on during the year between the Institute and the Joint Committee set up by the County Councils Association and the Association of Municipal Corporations to consider the whole organisation of work for the blind in the light of the responsibilities placed upon Local Authorities by the Local Government Act. Negotiations have been concerned with a Report made by this Joint Committee, which is now being considered by everyone concerned. The National Institute has accepted the proposals in principle and has agreed to a suitable re-organisation of its Council to provide for a substantially increased representation of the Local Authorities, but stipulates for the retention in the new governing body of adequate representation of the blind and of its members and financial supporters. It has accepted the principle that its work should be national in the fullest sense, and is prepared to relinquish any work proved to be local. But it has pointed out that it is of vital importance to the blind that the Institute as re-constituted should be empowered to initiate and develop any new work for the benefit of the blind which can best be carried on by a national body.

The National Institute's Place in a National Scheme.

The work of the National Institute is to meet all the needs of the blind which can be met most efficiently or most economically on a national scale and are not otherwise being met. The provision of books, magazines, and music in Braille, and books in Moon type, is a case in point; but the printing business of the Institute, large as it is, is only one of its many activities.

In all its work the Institute has recognised the need for constant co-operation with all bodies, national or local, directly or indirectly concerned in the welfare of the blind.

To the value and importance of local services to the blind, the National Institute has always rendered tribute. The work of the local societies is indispensable. Only a network of local agencies, linked together in some simple and effective way and working in continuous co-operation with the bodies which provide national services for the blind, can meet the manifold needs of the blind. It has to be remembered that blind people are not a mass of similar " cases " to be dealt with by some common rule. The blind world is the sighted world in miniature, and in the one, as in the other, there is individuality—difference in character, ability, nature, nurture, health, age and condition.

Indispensable also are the national services, and the needs of the blind have called several national bodies into existence.

Voluntaryism.

The aim of the Joint Committee's proposals is to eliminate, by appropriate re-organisation, all overlapping with its resultant dissipation of money and effort, and thus to render the voluntary service better able to continue in the future the valuable aid which it has given in the past to the authorities charged by statute with the welfare of blind persons.

This view the Institute fully endorses. It believes profoundly that the continuance of voluntary effort is essential to the welfare of the blind in both national and local services.

The National Institute owes its being to voluntary effort. It started in 1868 when Dr. T. R. Armitage, himself a blind man, aided by a few friends devoted, like him, to the cause of the blind, founded the British and Foreign Blind Association with the object of promoting education and employment. Gradually those few friends brought along other supporters so that Dr. Armitage and his successors, actuated only by the desire to better the lot of the blind, were enabled to lay the foundations of national services for the blind in many directions. Eventually the British and Foreign Blind Association developed into the National Institute for the Blind, and since then—1914—the work has been extended to cover nationally every service for which the need has been apparent.

This continuous progress has been solely due to the continuous generosity of an ever-increasing number of faithful supporters.

The Institute's Gratitude.

During the year the Institute has continued to receive innumerable proofs of the sympathy of the British public with its blind fellows. To all those who have helped them by donations and subscriptions to the Institute, we tender our most grateful and sincere thanks. We wish we could convey to each one of you individually the heartfelt thanks of the blind, but we do beg you to consider this expression of gratitude as a personal one.

Help has taken many forms besides gifts; there has been splendid personal service in undertaking work for the blind and in the organisation of money-raising efforts; and those who have gone from us have remembered the blind in the legacies which have been left for work on their behalf.

We could give hundreds of instances of how eagerly and generously those blessed with sight respond to any reminder that amongst them live and strive men and women like themselves in all but their eyesight—and little children too, learning and playing in a dark world. Two instances must suffice.

A talking film, in which Sir Seymour Hicks, at his very best, comments on the changing scenes of blind welfare work, was being shown in a small cinema in a small industrial town. After the show a man came out into the vestibule and placed a pound note in one of the collector's boxes. He refused his name; he required no thanks; he was only grateful that he had been able to see those pictures and wanted to show his sympathy for those who could not see.

Two women from the poorest district of an East Anglian town asked to see the organiser of a forthcoming show in aid of the Institute. They told her that they could not afford to go to the show, but would she be offended if they offered her a gift of 18s.?

The Institute's Need for more Help.

This Jubilee year has rightly been celebrated by a flood of appeals for assistance to those in need, but the greater the number of appeals, the more highly concentrated must be the efforts to help. We therefore beg all the friends who subscribe to our funds, organise events, or render personal service, to continue their support and enhance it by enlisting others in the service of the blind. During the past year events of all kinds—concerts, dances, balls, dramatic performances, "Sunshine" dancing competitions, whist drives, boxing competitions, swimming galas, garden-fêtes, carnivals—have been most successfully organised, and during this and the coming year their success can be repeated if all helpers will maintain their vigour and enthusiasm. We ask them to survey their social contacts, to win to the cause of the blind the members of their clubs and associations, their businesses, their families, and so ensure the maintenance of the Institute's activities which depend solely on voluntary assistance.

For the convenience of subscribers the following coloured forms are included in this Report:—

FORM 1 (*blue*) is a simple subscription or donation form.

FORM 2 (*blue*), on the back of Form 1, enables subscriptions to be paid direct through a bank.

FORM 3 (*pink*) offers a way of increasing help without increasing the actual amount of the subscription, enabling the Institute to reclaim Income Tax paid by the subscriber on the value of seven consecutive subscriptions. Certificates for the recovery of surtax are given by the National Council of Social Service, 26, Bedford Square, W.C.1, which distributes subscriptions to societies selected by the subscriber, and we hope that present and future subscribers through the Council will include the Institute on their list.

FORMS 4 and 5 (*yellow*) are forms of bequest. A list of the legacies bequeathed to the Institute last year is given on page 54, but figures do not signify the true value of legacies. In a time of financial stress the "widow's mite," unexpectedly received, has an inestimable value. Many friends who have worked all their lives for the blind have arranged for the continuance of their work when their lives have ended by remembering the blind in their wills. It is an example which we trust all our friends will follow. Another example of a somewhat similar nature which many people might like to follow has been afforded this year by the generosity of a doctor who, as a fitting and lasting memorial to his wife, has given to the Institute, subject to certain life interests, a considerable amount of shares in valuable stock. Words are inadequate to express our gratitude to those who make provision for the continuance of the Institute's work in these ways.

On the achievements of the past twenty-five years the blind are now building. To make the achievements of the next twenty-five years a structure worthy of its foundations, the blind need all your aid. Once more, we beg you to give it.

REPORT OF THE YEAR'S WORK

We invite all readers of the following description of the Institute's work during the year to visit the Institute's Headquarters in Great Portland Street and to see for themselves much of that work being carried on. They will be warmly welcomed at any time, but special facilities for inspection are provided at 2.45 every Wednesday—Visitors' Day—Monday and Friday. On Saturdays the blind staff are not at work.

I. EMBOSSED BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, AND MAGAZINES.

a. Books in Braille Type.

THE publication of embossed literature is a service of increasing value to the English-speaking blind throughout the world. Braille literature is printed from metal plates on which the Braille characters are embossed, and at the Institute's headquarters there is a growing stock of these plates. From time to time the plates of ephemeral works are destroyed when there is evidence that the demand for them has been fully met, but the majority of the books published in Braille by the Institute are books which will always be read. The plates therefore have a permanent value as they constitute a permanent source of supply. They will be as useful to the Braille readers of the future as they are to the Braille readers of to-day.

The Institute's Braille production for the year ended 31st March, 1935, was as follows :—

BRAILLE BOOKS	
Bound Volumes	15,005
Pamphlets	26,743
BRAILLE NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES	
Newspapers	417,438
Magazines	197,400
BRAILLE METAL PLATES PRODUCED	
Books and Periodicals	22,295

The publication of embossed literature is also a service of increasing influence. The number of blind people who can read Braille is steadily growing, notwithstanding the counter-attraction of wireless, and as the demand for Braille literature grows so its scope widens. More kinds of books and of periodicals have to be supplied. Schools for the blind need the attractive text-books of to-day ; the professional blind require professional organs ; the scholars, learned treatises ; the tastes of blind readers who read simply for recreation are as different as those of subscribers to lending libraries.

The Publications Sub-Committee, which selects the books, has consequently to cover the whole field of literature and that other field which borders on literature—educational text-books. The latter task, in which it is assisted by an Advisory Sub-Committee composed of teachers in schools for the blind, is comparatively easy, but to skim the cream from general literature is an extraordinarily difficult task. It is easy enough for someone to select the books he himself likes, but it is far from easy for him to select the books which do not appeal to him. Personal taste is the most dangerous because the most insidious enemy of good selection.

During the year the Third Supplement to the Institute's Book Catalogue was issued, and the Catalogue as a whole shows that the selectors do not work along narrow lines. Practically every type of book is represented in it, and it has several times been described by competent judges as the best possible basis for a comprehensive library. Some idea of its scope can be gathered from the following list of books typical of its sections published or selected for publication in Braille during the year.

EMBOSSED TYPES

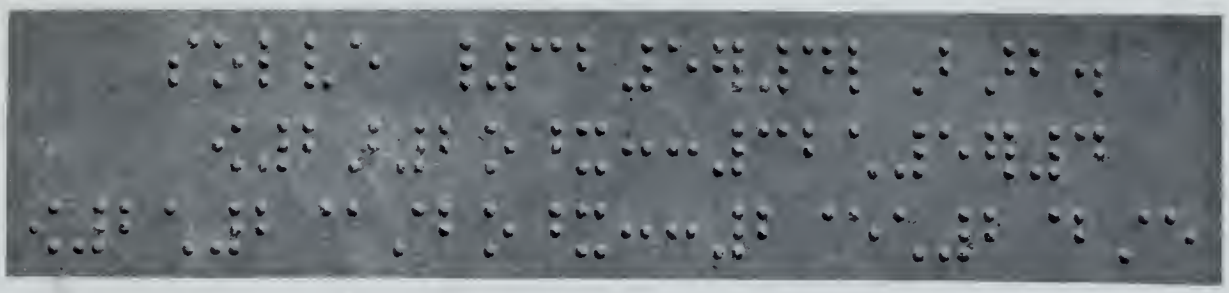
BRAILLE AND MOON

A MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM in BRAILLE
(beginning of solution)

Solve $\text{Log}_{2\sqrt{2}} 32^5\sqrt{4}$

$(2\sqrt{2})^x = 32 \times {}^5\sqrt{4}$

$(2 \times 2^{\frac{1}{2}})^x = 2^5 \times 2^{\frac{2}{5}}$ etc.



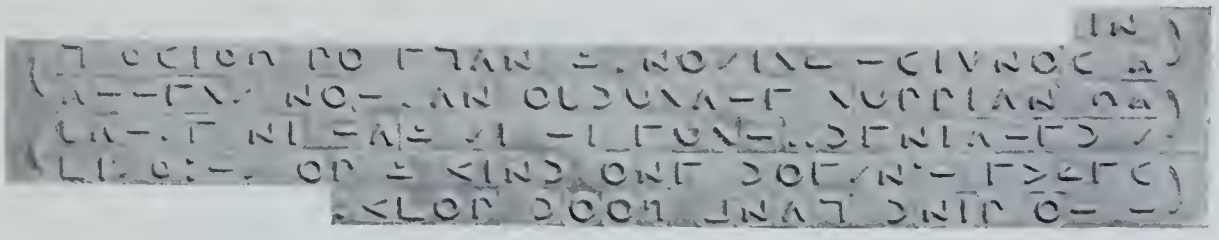
A CHEMICAL EQUATION IN BRAILLE

Calcium Hydroxide plus Carbon Dioxide = Calcium Carbonate plus Water

$Ca(OH)_2 + CO_2 = CaCO_3 + H_2O$

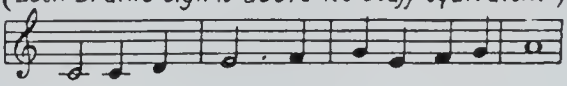
EXTRACT FROM A STORY IN MOON TYPE

In a convict prison, the name of which matters not, an obdurate ruffian was detained. True it is that in establishments of the kind one doesn't expect to find many good folk.



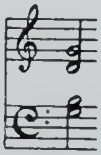
MUSIC IN BRAILLE

(Each Braille sign is above its Staff equivalent)

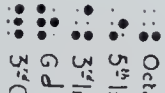


Christians, A..wake ! Sa..lute the Hap.py Morn.

A Chord say —



is represented thus —



In the first of the above specimens of Braille type, the Braille characters are shown in their actual size. In the specimen of Moon type, the characters are about half the actual size; they read from left to right and right to left alternately.

THE PRODUCTIO

BOOKS MAGA
NEWSPAPERS &
IN BRAILLE T

1. The primitive method of reading by the fingers—the string alphabet.
2. The most up-to-date method—interpoint, contracted Braille.
3. The Ssereosyping Department where the mesal plates are embossed by blind stereotypers.
4. The Proof-reading Deparsment : the proof-readers are blind.
5. A stereotyping machine, showing how the Braille characters are embossed.
6. A blind proof-reader supervising the erasure by hand of a faulty dot.

Y of
INES
MUSIC
YPE

1. Printing from the stereotyped metal plates, and collating the pages.
2. A blind man at work in the Binding Department.
3. Blind music-writers transcribing music into Braille notation.
4. The Manuscript Department : Braille manuscripts are being proof-read.
5. A voluntary writer transcribing a book into Braille for the Students' Library.

Production of BOOKS MAGAZINES & NEWSPAPERS IN MOON TYPE

1. Blind girls setting up pages of Moon type.
2. Blind proof-reader reading a page of Moon type.
3. Printing the sheets of a Moon book.
4. Passing Moon sheets through the drying machine.
5. Moon books and periodicals ready for despatch.

Section	Published during the Year	Selected during the Year
Anthologies	English Pastorals	Kent County Song Book
Biography	My Early Life (Churchill)	Oliver Cromwell (Buchan)
Classics	Odyssey of Homer	———
Educational	*Economic Geography of the British Empire (Thurston)	The Writing of Book-keeping (Emblen)
Essays, Belle Lettres ..	Imaginary Conversations (Landor) ..	A Shepherd's Life (Hudson)
Fiction (Classic) ..	Don Quixote (Cervantes)	Fortunes of Nigel (Scott)
Fiction (Modern) ..	Red Wagon (Eleanor Smith)	Murder Must Advertise (Sayers)
Fiction (Translated) ..	*Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse (Ibanez)	Quest of the Absolute (Balzac)
Fiction (Juvenile) ..	On the Field of Waterloo (Brereton) ..	Fossil the Scout (Coales)
Foreign Languages ..	Contemporary Italian Short Stories ..	French Made Easy (Hartog)
Games	Every Game Checkmate (Watts and Hereford)	Laws of Contract Bridge
History	History of England (Trevelyan)	Short History of Our Own Times (Spender)
Literary Criticism ..	Studies in Literature (Quiller Couch) ..	The Works of Dickens (Chesterton)
Massage and Medical ..	Electricity and Its Applications to Electro-Therapy (Lyle)	Handbook on Life Saving
Miscellaneous	*N.I.B. Christmas Annual	Steps to Girl Guiding (Baden-Powell)
Music Literature ..	Posthumous Papers of C. H. Stewart (Fellowes)	Handbook on the Technique of Conducting (Boult)
Philosophy	What Dare I Think (Huxley)	The Unknown God (Noyes)
Poetry and Drama ..	Selected Poems by W. B. Yeats	Testament of Beauty (Bridges)
Religious and Devotional	Child's Life of Jesus (Steedman)	Christ and the Afflicted (Thomas)
Science and Art ..	*Everyman's Wireless (Boltz)	Nature of the Physical World (Eddington)
Travel	———	One's Company (Fleming)
Blindness and the Blind	*Blindness and the Balanced Life (Newsholme)	Handbook on the Welfare of the Blind
Braille Instruction Books	*Short Stories for Adult Readers (Bradfield)	German and Spanish Braille Codes

Those books marked with an asterisk were amongst the year's "best sellers." Other "best sellers" of the year's new books were *The Clue of the New Pin* (Wallace), *Scaramouche the Kingmaker* (Sabatini), *Old Wine and New* (Deeping), *The White Monkey* (Galsworthy), *The Return of Bulldog Drummond* (Sapper), *Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam* (Revised Edition), *First Steps for Tiny Folks*, *Easy German Stories* (Levi), and *The Woolly Baby* (knitting patterns).

Two other series of "best sellers" require special mention.

We frequently read that the British public has lost the habit of Bible reading, but this is certainly not the case with the blind. The various editions of the Bible in Braille are always amongst the year's "best sellers," and the Institute is paying special attention to the growing need for the Scriptures in Braille. The present year will see the completion of the Revised Version of the Old Testament (making the whole of the Bible in both Authorised and Revised Versions available to the blind in handy volumes) and of the Braille edition of the New Testament in Greek. The blind also need the latest editions of hymn books and prayer books, and as soon as the demand arises the Institute tries to meet it. For instance, last year it became evident that the blind needed the revised edition of the Methodist Hymn Book. By arrangement with the Methodist Publishing House, which has generously guaranteed the cost of preparing the plates, the Institute has been able to put the book in hand. Similarly, when the Jubilee Thanksgiving Service was announced, there were requests for the Form of Service. This could be put in hand at once, and before the Thanksgiving Service took place, so brisk was the demand that the Braille edition had to be reprinted three times at a few hours' notice.

How far the blind of to-day are from the mendicants who, so few years since, sat on the pavements of our cities as listlessly and as monotonously as they must have done in the streets of Rome and Athens! No sooner is a series of Talks announced on the wireless than the Institute is bombarded by demands for Braille copies of the pamphlets issued by the B.B.C. to accompany them. The B.B.C. Talks pamphlets constitute the second of the series of "best sellers" mentioned above, and the preparation of the Braille editions is a "rush" job. Thanks to the kind co-operation of the B.B.C., the Institute is provided with advance proofs, and is therefore able to publish the

Braille editions before the date when the series of Talks begins.

Great is the adaptability of Braille! In many of the B.B.C. pamphlets, for example, it copes with foreign languages—a comparatively simple matter—but it can prove its mettle equally well faced with the most abstruse Oriental dialect. It can master the symbols, so fearful to the eye, of phonetics with such success that Mr. W. P. Merrick, a member of the Institute's Council, was able to produce the " copy " for a book published by the Institute during the year entitled *Braille Notation of the International Phonetic Alphabet, 1932.* It can control the most complicated mathematical and chemical formulae (see illustration on page 11).

That a Braille publishing house has to cater for people who relish logarithms, πr^2, and H_2SO_4 is a sign of the times. At a recent meeting the Publications Sub-Committee authorised the issue in Braille of a series of scientific works to replace obsolete or obsolescent works. They will be published with the assistance of the Embossed Scientific Books Fund and have been selected by Sir Henry Lyons, Treasurer of the Royal Society which acts as Trustee of the Fund. Jeans and Eddington figure in the list.

Other books now in hand which throw sidelights on the ferment of mental activity and curiosity in the blind world of to-day are a series of critical *Notes to Shakespeare's Plays*; *Everybody's Electricity*, by C. L. Boltz, of which all the diagrams have to be specially prepared before they can be embossed on the plates; and *How to Write Broadcast Plays*, by Val Gielgud, a book specially intended for the guidance of entrants to a Broadcast Play Competition, open to the blind throughout the world. Mr. Val Gielgud himself will judge the entries, and the Institute is offering two prizes of £25 and £15 respectively. The plays submitted may be of exceptional interest, because the blind man alone *knows* sound and he is writing for a " blind " audience.

In addition to the books selected by the Publications Sub-Committee, the Institute publishes Braille books at cost price for private customers. Several booklets have been produced in Irish Braille for a Roman Catholic Blind School in Dublin, and the production of a new catalogue and reprints of previous catalogues have been undertaken for the New York Public Library, U.S.A. A considerable quantity of Braille literature for Missions has been produced during the year; in some instances, as many as 1,000 copies were printed as first issues. Examination papers for the College of Teachers of the Blind and the Oxford School Certificate have been issued.

The arrangements made between the Institute and the American Printing House for the Blind for the interchange of Braille plates, described in last year's Report, have not worked so expeditiously and smoothly as had been hoped, mainly owing to the difficulties encountered in connection with the Customs regulations for goods coming into this country. A beginning, however, has been made, and within the next few years it is probable that all Braille books published in America and in the United Kingdom will be quickly available to readers on both sides of the Atlantic. There is now no overlapping in the selection of books to be published in Standard English Braille, so that eventually Braille readers in both countries should have twice as many books as heretofore available in Braille.

b. Books in Moon Type.

Co-operation with America has also been established in the production of books in Moon type, the simple embossed variation of Roman type which is read by the aged blind and those who are unable to master the more intricate Braille system or whose fingers cannot acquire the necessary sensitiveness of touch. The first meeting took place during the period under review of the new Board of Directors of the Moon Society, composed of four representatives of Great Britain and four of the United States. The principal matters considered were the method of Moon printing, a proposed system of Moon contractions, and the prices of Moon books.

In one respect Moon type is unique. It is the only type in the world which is printed from left to right and from right to left alternately. This method of printing was adopted to assist the blind reader in running his finger from line to line. At the end of the first line, printed from left to right, there is an embossed arc which leads the finger to what should be, in normal printing, the end of the second line. Here the second line of Moon type begins, the finger now travelling from right to left until another embossed arc guides it down to the third line which again runs from left to right. The apparent defect of this system is its abnormality from the point of view of someone in adult life who has lost his sight but who retains the visual memory of words. It might be disturbing for the finger to trace a picture of

"gnidaer" while the memory traces a picture of "reading." On the other hand, the guide lines facilitate quick reading, and there is no loss of space necessitated by the correct hyphenation of broken words and no raggedness of line terminations.

As the Americans have been experimenting with left to right printing without the guide lines, the Directors decided to put the alternative methods before the best judges—the readers of Moon themselves. An interchange of reading matter printed in the two styles was arranged, and the opinions of readers were requested.

At the same time they were asked to give their opinions on a proposed scheme of contractions. Braille type is highly contracted in a way somewhat similar to shorthand, but in Moon type every word is spelt out with the exception of a few simple words and suffixes. This is one reason why a book in Moon type is so much bulkier than the same book in Braille type. For their value in economizing space and in facilitating quick reading it was felt that the introduction of further simple abbreviations would be welcomed.

Readers of Moon willingly responded to the request for opinions on these two matters. Letters in hundreds have arrived from all parts of the English-speaking world, and the analysis of these is now in hand. No steps will be taken to alter the Moon system unless there is evidence of a real demand on the part of Moon readers themselves.

Most new Moon books are now printed as Limited Editions, that is, they are set up in type and when the numbers ordered have been printed, the type is broken up. But the Moon Society still possesses 100,000 book plates weighing over 100 tons (*David Copperfield* is a stout gentleman of 2 tons!), and from these reprints are continually made. The prices of reprints have been reduced during the year, and a new catalogue has been issued in letterpress and in Moon.

The production of literature in Moon type during the year was as follows :—

Moon Books	
Bound Volumes	7,307
Pamphlets, Alphabet Cards, etc.	10,989
Moon Newspapers and Magazines	
Newspapers and Supplements	50,220
Magazines	6,913
Pages of Moon Type Set	
Books and Periodicals	12,535

Moon publications range from prayer books to playing cards. A special feature has always been made of the Scriptures and religious works of an evangelical nature. To provide the blind of every nation with portions of Scripture, the Moon System has been adapted to hundreds of languages and dialects.

Apart from devotional reading matter, the most popular form of literature amongst Moon readers is light, wholesome fiction, and the books of the year include novels by J. E. Buckrose, Warwick Deeping, Maud Diver, Rider Haggard, W. W. Jacobs, Sheila Kaye-Smith, L. M. Montgomery, A. Quiller-Couch, "Sapper," and Edgar Wallace. But the classics have not been forgotten. Novels by Jane Austen, Scott, and Trollope are included in the list.

c. Periodicals in Braille and Moon Types.

Last year's Report contained a complete descriptive list of the 24 embossed periodicals (20 in Braille and 4 in Moon type), published by the Institute. They cover a remarkably wide field. Weekly newspapers, editions of *The Radio Times* and *Punch*, a popular monthly, a literary review, a school magazine, a magazine for boy scouts and girl guides, professional and religious journals, and so on, keep the blind *au fait* with affairs of the day.

The patronisers of the "embossed Press" are very lively people. They keep the Editor up to the mark. They are constantly criticising—a sure if intimidating sign of mental health. Yet they scatter flowers amongst the thorns and the bewilderment caused by one remark recently received from Australia: "Why don't you give more news of my home town—Worcester?" (in *The Moon Newspaper*, of 2,000 words!) is soothed by "I cannot imagine my life without your periodicals." The magazine which keeps the Editor in closest contact with his readers is *Progress*, owing to regular features such as "The Question Box," "Correspondence," and "Competitions." The "Question Box" affords him constant proof of the avidity for information, and his staff frequently have to visit the British Museum to find such things as the origin of the "Ashes" or the charge for valuing coins; in "Correspondence" he gratefully lets his readers have a bout with each other; in "Competitions" he tries to tie them up in knots. The subject of one competition was the reading of a cypher, which he puzzled over himself for the best part of an hour. "Probably not one reply" he estimated, but on every day of the month correct solutions came in by the score! A light-hearted test, such as a letter of thanks to a wealthy and old-fashioned aunt after

an unenjoyable week-end, provoked the malicious wit of actual sufferers; a solemn theme, a Jubilee hymn, produced verses of excellent quality, the prize-winner's being reprinted in a leading London daily and set to music for a Jubilee service. The Jubilee, by the way, was celebrated in the embossed press in a fitting manner. Most of the monthly magazines contained a supplement devoted to an account of His Majesty's Reign, and the weekly papers had a supplement giving full particulars of Jubilee arrangements and broadcasts.

One new periodical has been added to the Institute's list. The skill of the blind at chess—they play it with special men on special boards with sunken and drilled squares—is well-known and although a Chess Supplement to *Progress* is a regular feature, the men who take part with distinction in first-class tournaments considered that the time was ripe for a journal of their own. Accordingly, a quarterly, *The Braille Chess Magazine*, has been successfully launched.

The circulation of the embossed periodicals keeps very steady. During the year there were notable increases in the circulation of *The Braille Mail*, *Progress*, and *The Braille Radio Times*. The circulation of the latter is now nearing 3,000 copies each week.

Two general remarks with reference to embossed literature: in all cases, authors, publishers, and other owners of copyright generously permit the Institute to publish books in Braille without copyright fees; in all cases, the Institute supplies embossed books to the blind themselves and to libraries for the blind in the United Kingdom and throughout the British Empire at a purely nominal price, representing only one-third the actual cost of production. Without the first concession, only books out of copyright could be published in Braille; without the second concession, only blind people who are comfortably off could afford to buy the books when published.

II. THE STUDENTS' LIBRARY AND MANUSCRIPT BRAILLE.

a. The Students' Library.

The previous Section has already thrown some light on the extent of the literary needs of the blind. More light on the wide range of reading matter called for by the blind is given by the Institute's Students' Library. Here are 10,000 Braille volumes, being added to at the rate of eight or nine hundred volumes each year, constantly in circulation amongst blind students and professional people in all parts of the world. This year alone, 4,000 volumes have been sent to readers.

One might conclude from the demand that these books were "thrillers." They are, in a sense, for undoubtedly such works as *Elementary Statics and Dynamics*, *Apollinarianism*, *Religion and Worship in the Synagogue*, *Philosophical Writings of Leibnitz*, *Witchcult in Western Europe*, Kenny's *Criminal Law*, *Old High German Reader*, *Art of War in the Middle Ages*, *Old Testament Theology*, are giving the progressive blind of to-day mental thrills comparable on their higher plane with the more commonplace thrills of crime and detection. These books "thrill" because, as a blind graduate breezily remarks in a letter, "they give tremendous and valiant help in scrambling after this jolly B.D." There speaks the born progressive, sucking the sweet of his task. The first blind candidate to read Honours French at Oxford writes of "the wonderful co-operation" of the Students' Library; another student asks "What should we do without you?"; another is "astonished at the speed and excellence of the transcription, and most tremendously grateful"; another says "it is such a pleasure to find you always so willing to do anything in your power to aid me." To whom are these fervent expressions of gratitude due?

Mainly to a devoted band of men and women who voluntarily undertake, after learning Braille and passing the Institute's Braille Proficiency Test, to make by hand Braille transcriptions of any books a blind student or professional person needs for his studies or work. To transcribe such books is not simply so many hours of labour; more than ordinary skill and ingenuity is required. The "lay-out" of a Braille page of statistics and tables, side-notes and foot-notes, paragraph headings and emphasised passages, is as difficult and as technical a job as the arrangement of a printed page. Not only are the voluntary writers devoted workers; they are brilliant workers.

Imagine making a faithful transcription in handwriting of the *Old High German Reader*! Go a step further. Imagine making a faithful transcription of it in shorthand! Go further still. Imagine making it, not with the easy flow of the pen but by repeated muscular

movements of the fingers and a mechanical shifting of the paper at each line! The voluntary writers do this all the year round. Many of them write between 10 and 15 volumes each year, but several exceed that output. This year the Institute's old friends, Mrs. Jackson and Colonel Carleton, have produced 22 and 24 volumes respectively. Mr. Knight tops them with 25 volumes; Mr. Picard tops Mr. Knight with 31 volumes; and Mrs. Du Val breaks her own record and everybody else's with 38 volumes, many of them unusually difficult works and some written on hard brown paper for use as master sheets on the Pyke Duplicator, a device which mechanically produces six copies of handwritten Braille sheets.

This Duplicator has been of use during the year in the duplication of books and of examination papers for blind candidates. Another method of reproduction from manuscript, invented by Mr. Alexander, is also being tested and promises well. The Braille characters are handwritten on thin metal plates, a slow laborious process, but a hundred copies of a sheet can be rolled out on an ordinary mangle in about forty minutes.

During the year 53 candidates applied for the test for the Braille Proficiency Certificate, and 24 were successful. Col. W. P. Saunders, who has trained learners for many years, has continued this invaluable service, assisted by Col. E. T. Wright.

b. Miscellaneous Braille Manuscript Work.

The Reading Club, which circulates Braille manuscripts written by volunteers who have not quite reached book standard, is serving two useful purposes: it gives practice to the voluntary writers, and it provides professional people with extracts and articles from the latest learned periodicals.

Scores of letters have been transcribed into Braille during the year for the relatives and friends of the blind, and Christmas cards have been inscribed with Braille greetings.

In many cases the voluntary writers and proof readers have acted as amanuenses for blind candidates at public examinations.

III. EMBOSSED MUSIC, AND BLIND MUSICIANS.

a. Music in Braille Notation.

A further instance of the adaptability of Braille is its ability to convey to the fingers every type of musical score, from that of a simple melody to that of an opera. In fact, Louis Braille planned his system first as a scheme of music notation.

The transcription of ordinary music notation into Braille music notation requires considerable technical skill, and the publication of Braille music is a costly undertaking, despite the fact that owners of copyright generously waive their customary fees. Nevertheless, the average piece of sheet music, whether for piano or organ, a song or a dance, can be purchased by the blind throughout the world for 4d., a modest price which represents less than one-quarter of the actual cost of production. This substantial discount has been extended to the blind in all countries because all countries have adopted the one set of symbols for Braille Music Notation, thereby making Braille music internationally interchangeable.

During the year the Institute's production of Braille music was as follows:—

Braille Music	
Bound Volumes	1,422
Pamphlets (the Braille equivalent to Sheet Music)	6,678
Braille Music Plates produced	1,467

The revised Music Catalogue, of 194 pages, issued during the year, shows that the Music Sub-Committee, in making its selection, surveys the whole field of music and bears in mind the needs of every type of musician, from the beginner to the most advanced executant. In order to foster a discriminating taste, the Committee selects works likely to survive the test of time; in order to meet the current needs of professional musicians and of those who make music a recreation, the Committee selects pieces for which a brisk demand promises to compensate for a comparatively brief run of popular favour. Guided by these principles, the Committee has built up a Catalogue which has repeatedly won the admiration of eminent musicians for its variety and high standard. A notable feature of the new Catalogue is that it includes pieces representative of every grade in the syllabuses of the principal examining bodies, from the preliminary to the most advanced examinations.

b. Manuscript Music Library.

Music appealing chiefly to the student by reason of its complexity or difficulty in performance, and therefore in limited demand, is transcribed into Braille by hand, and forms the Institute's Manuscript Music Library. Into this category fall such works as Brahm's *Piano*

Sonata in F Minor and *Variations and Fugue on a Theme by Handel*, and several books on theory suitable for the young student or for the cultured musician. The Library owes much to a number of voluntary readers with a wide knowledge of music who dictate the " copy " to the blind transcribers.

c. Interests of Blind Musicians.

In addition to the selection of music, the Institute's Music Sub-Committee attends to all matters concerned with the welfare of blind musicians. As the members of the Committee are representative of virtually every branch of music and are practical blind musicians themselves, whether as organists, pianists, or singers, teachers or administrators, they are in a position to hand on the fruits of their experience to the professional instrumentalist or vocalist, the composer, the music student, and that music craftsman in his own line, the piano tuner.

The outstanding musical capability of the blind is proved by the high average of " passes " amongst blind students in the leading examinations. By permission of the examining bodies, the Institute assists candidates by supplying Braille transcriptions of the examination papers. Candidates for the R.C.O. diplomas are allowed to practice on the organ at the Institute's Headquarters, a replica of the organ at the Royal College of Organists. Blind organists holding either the Associateship or Fellowship Diploma of the Royal College are eligible for three scholarships which have been instituted for a year's course of instruction at Dr. Sydney H. Nicholson's School of English Church Music, Chislehurst, Kent. These scholarships are worth £120 each; Gardner's Trust for the Blind generously contributes one-third of the cost, the remainder being borne by the Institute. They have been established in order to give blind organists practical experience in the training and conducting of a sighted choir, especially of choir boys, and in accompanying Church services. The services are those of the Church of England, but students of other denominations may take the course. The Institute has also made arrangements with the Trinity College of Music, London, to accept blind organists and choir-masters for instruction in the art of conducting, at a very moderate fee. These courses should help the blind organist to secure engagements, as if he seeks a Church appointment, an essential part of his duties will be the training and conducting of a sighted choir.

Assistance in securing engagements is afforded to blind musicians generally by the Institute's Employment Bureau, and by the series of Organ Recitals and Concerts organised by the Institute, which provide them with opportunities of demonstrating their musical abilities. The Institute is also considering the formation of Male Quartets and Dance Bands, and the provision of facilities for the training which may be required in the early stages of such ventures. The services of competent blind vocalists and instrumentalists can be secured on application to the Institute's Secretary-General, who can also put applicants in touch with thoroughly reliable blind piano tuners.

IV. TECHNICAL RESEARCH AND PROVISION OF APPARATUS.

a. Technical Research.

The provision of appliances which help blind people to overcome their handicap is as important a service as the provision of embossed literature, and it is one which, similarly, is gradually permeating through the blind world, bringing with it independence of action and freedom of mind. A blind man who can feel his Braille watch is liberated from the reiteration of " What's the time, please? " ; a blind man who can unobtrusively make his notes in his pocket book at a Committee meeting lessens the strain on his memory; a blind man with a white stick can even step sedately on a Belisha crossing. The importance of educational apparatus which can be used in schools for the blind needs no emphasis.

The Institute's Technical Research Sub-Committee is continuously engaged in examining suggestions for improving existing appliances and ideas for new devices. During the year there have been several developments.

Much of the apparatus supplied by the Institute is connected with Braille, as a means of reading and as a means of writing. In previous Reports mention has been made of experiments with a new type of Braille Writing Machine which, by embossing the dots on the upper surface of the paper, enables the writer to read what he has written without turning over the page, and to write naturally from left to right. The Pyke Glauser Writing Machine, now being supplied, achieves this purpose, and will probably eventually replace the machine which

embosses the dots on the under surface of the paper. It is of all metal construction, weighing 7½ lbs., and can be used to write either interline or interpoint Braille. Interpoint Braille takes less space than interline because the dots on one side of the sheet fall between the dots on the other side.

Most readers of this Report know that the blind shorthand-typist is a most efficient young lady. By means of a Shorthand Writing Machine she takes down dictation in highly contracted Braille on a ribbon of paper, from which she transcribes on an ordinary typewriter. The machine she uses has two slight defects: it is somewhat fatiguing to use and makes too much noise. An improved design, which is almost silent in action and which operates with the minimum of pressure, is now being tested and should be available in the near future.

A new Braille Pocket Frame is also being considered. This is a device which enables a blind person to jot down notes with a stylus.

There are many devices for writing Braille but there is none for writing Moon. A number of designs have been examined and much research has still to be made, but it is hoped that there will be a concrete result and that elderly blind people will soon be able to correspond with each other without the aid of friends.

Braille and Moon are not the only means by which books are made available to the blind. Scientific invention has not stood still of recent years, and in previous Reports several devices for converting print into sound have been described. Most of these, although extremely ingenious, are impracticable for ordinary use, either because of cost or the delicacy of their action and mechanism. With one of them, the Optophone, a machine invented by the late Dr. Fournier d'Albe, which converts the printed letters into musical notes and chords depending on the shape of the letters scanned, the Sub-Committee has, with the kind co-operation of Miss Jameson and the Royal Normal College for the Blind, been conducting tests. These are now completed, and the Sub-Committee does not foresee any extensive practical use for the machine for the following reasons: (*a*) although the method can be learned by school children, there seems no likelihood that it could find a place in an already very full curriculum; (*b*) its limitations in speed and matter make it impracticable for the serious student; (*c*) to overcome these limitations would, if it were possible, require extensive research and experiment; and finally (*d*) the advent of the Talking Book.

Last year it was reported that the Institute and St. Dunstan's were jointly investigating the various means of recording books which would enable a blind person to listen to the reading of a book instead of reading it with his fingers. It is an imperative duty for the Institute to explore fully the possibilities put within reach of the blind by the advance of the modern technique of recording and reproducing sound, and the experimental work reported last year has been continued on a large scale. The Institute wishes to place on record its appreciation of the help given it in this matter by St. Dunstan's, which has contributed half the cost of the work, and to Sir Ian Fraser, M.P., who, as Chairman of the special Sound Recording Committee set up by the Institute's Technical Research Committee, has given invaluable service to this new development.

Since May of last year, results of substantial technical value have been secured. Vastly more is now known of the technical issues involved, but continued research work will be required to ensure that the blind will have at their disposal the largest possible library of spoken books of the highest degree of intelligibility at the lowest reasonable cost. The experiments at present being made are with discs and with films. If the discs are adopted, 50 minutes' reading matter will occupy one disc—25 minutes' reading matter on each side. This will permit a novel of average length to be recorded on eight discs. In addition to technical experiments, reading experiments have been made. Much of the value to the blind of the Talking Book will rest with the reader who records it. The voice has to be carefully selected; the reader must avoid rhetoric and find the true levels of narrative and dialogue: the dramatic touch can easily be overdone. The ideal recorder is one who can sink his own personality and become a part of the mechanism without mechanical effect.

The selection of books to be recorded is another problem. It is expected that during the first year of production, which should begin this Autumn, twelve Talking Books will be made, at the approximate rate of one a month, and these have already been selected. Some of them are recently published books still in copyright. Several authors and publishers already approached have expressed their willingness for their books to be recorded, on the understanding that Talking Books will be circulated only amongst registered blind persons.

In America, Talking Books have already been produced as 12″ records, running at 33 r.p.m. Close touch with America is being maintained, and a conference on the subject took place during the year between representatives of the Institute, St. Dunstan's, and the American Foundation for the Blind, at which the important question of the interchangeability of Talking Books produced in America and the United Kingdom was discussed.

Several new appliances have been added to the Institute's Apparatus Catalogue during the year. These include Cordex and Cobra Binders for loose Braille sheets or periodicals; a special gauge designed to fit the standard metronome, to enable blind musicians to set the instrument at the required speeds; a book-marker for use in Braille books. A new game, "Nibbing," has been adapted for the use of the blind. It was originated by the natives of Nigeria and is played on a board with troughs to represent "huts" and beans to represent "heads." It is now on sale to the general public, a certain percentage of the profits being given to the Institute. Models of the latest appliances can be seen side by side with the earliest designs in the Museum of Blindiana at the Institute's Headquarters.

b. Supply of Apparatus.

Appliances stocked by the Institute are sent to all parts of the world, and a marked increase in demand during the year is a satisfactory proof that the use of apparatus by the blind is becoming popularised. The new Upward Braille Writing Machine has been warmly welcomed; one recipient describes it as "far and away the greatest contribution to the production of Braille yet invented for the private user, and the minute attention given to every detail merits the highest praise." Thanks to the wide publicity given to the safety value of a white stick to blind pedestrians, the demand for white sticks continues, 1,325 having been supplied during the year. The adapted game of Lexicon and the new book-marker have found ready sales. Many hundreds of poultry rings have been brailled for blind poultry farmers, and a large number of metal discs have been brailled for the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association.

The list of curious orders received continues to grow. The Institute was able to supply a baby car for a tandem cycle, and could inform a customer where she could obtain "a dummy the size of a child aged 2," but the customer who asked for a "bread knife for the blind" had to be informed that she was the first person who had made that need felt, and both Music and Books Catalogues were searched in vain for "Abide with Me," by Seymour Hicks.

In order to bring the wide range of goods available to the notice of the blind and their friends, several important exhibitions have been held during the year. Three exhibitions were arranged in connection with Conferences held by the Northern Counties Association for the Blind at Leeds, Manchester, and Wakefield, and appliances were on view at the Exhibition of Health and Housing in London organised by the Central Council for Health Education.

This year the Institute has offered a free service for repairs to appliances which it supplies; it covers a period of twelve months from the date of purchase.

All postage on apparatus and books sent throughout the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland is paid by the Institute. Special postal rates apply to embossed books, but heretofore these have not applied to the paper on which Braille is embossed. This anomaly will shortly be removed. The Postmaster General has rendered a great service to the blind by remembering their needs in his Post Office (Amendment) Bill. There is not only a certainty that unembossed Braille paper will come within the special Braille postage rates, but a probability that those rates will embrace Talking Books and other articles intended or specially adapted for the blind. This is a most important concession; in the postage of Braille paper alone, it means the expenditure of a halfpenny instead of 6d. per pound of paper.

V. EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT RESEARCH.

a. Employment of the Blind in the Institute's Work.

Wherever possible, the Institute employs the blind in administrative and executive capacities. On the 31st March, 1935, it employed 114 blind persons—six more than at the end of the previous financial year. Their work is as varied as the Institute's activities. They are employed as heads of department and organisers, teachers and lecturers, masseurs, kiosk-managers, shorthand-typists and telephonists, stereotypers and proof-readers. The latest blind employee is the "Unknown Blind Man" who raised over £10,000 by his broadcast appeal on Christmas

Day for the British "Wireless for the Blind" Fund; he is now the Institute's host and guide at Headquarters.

Two of the Institute's activities are run with the sole purpose of providing regular and congenial employment to a number of blind persons. These are the N.I.B. Typing Bureau and the N.I.B. Kiosks.

The N.I.B. Typing Bureau gives employment to blind shorthand-typists and undertakes typing work of every description, specialising in typing from Braille manuscript. Copies of the price list will be sent on request, and the Bureau would be glad to undertake any work for readers of this Report.

Four N.I.B. "Blintraders" Kiosks, for the sale of tobacco and confectionary and each managed by a blind man or woman, have been established—at the Institute's Headquarters in Great Portland Street, at Aldwych House, at Queen's House in Kingsway, and at Grosvenor Mansions in Victoria Street—and a fifth has just been opened in the Princes Arcade, Piccadilly. It has been proved that Kiosks on "Blintraders" lines can provide blind people of the right type with a good livelihood, and the Institute hopes that persons and Societies interested in the blind will do everything in their power to extend the scheme. Its extension largely depends on offers of new sites, which will be gratefully welcomed from owners of office buildings, hotels, factories, blocks of flats, etc.

b. Employment Research.

Employment is the core of the problem of the blind and while the majority of blind persons are without employment, that problem will exist. A great many blind people are classed as "unemployable," but there are also a great many who, though mentally and physically fit for employment, cannot find work. Perhaps it is too much to hope to decrease unemployment in the blind world while there is so much unemployment everywhere, but industries can now be explored in order to find openings for exploitation when the time is ripe. Accordingly, the Employment Officer, appointed by the Institute two years ago, has continued his investigations of trades likely to afford opportunities for blind labour or which might be introduced into workshops for the blind. Investigations have been carried out in sixteen industries, and reports issued. Four of these were favourable, making a total of seven favourable reports issued since the investigations were started. The seven industries concerned are the manufacture of soap, cardboard boxes, tiled fireplace surrounds and curbs, pre-cast breeze slabs, blocks and bricks, patent window sash hinges, and hand-made cigarettes, and key-cutting. Experiments are proceeding in connection with the manufacture of window sash hinges and hand-made cigarettes, and it is hoped that experiments will shortly be started in connection with the manufacture of soap and cardboard boxes. Investigations are continuing in eight industries, of which three—the manufacture of waste rubber mats, woven fibre furniture, and artificial flowers—show prospects of favourable issue.

VI. PERSONAL SERVICES TO THE BLIND.

a. Assistance in Co-operation with Local Agencies.

The scheme of blind welfare outlined in the introduction to this Report specifies the services rendered to the blind by local voluntary agencies. These services are steadily increasing in efficiency but they are necessarily restricted by the amount of money allocated to them by Public Authorities, and cases of need frequently arise, possibly just outside the orbit of a strictly defined service, which the local agency cannot help because it has not the means of so doing. Such cases are considered by the Institute, and if assistance can be given it is given with the consent, and if possible the co-operation, of the local agency concerned.

The value of this assistance cannot be expressed adequately in terms of money. Advice and guidance are not always matters of finance; there are times when good counsel and personal service have changed the whole outlook of a blind person hitherto struggling unaided. But money is often needed to meet a crisis, to tide over a difficult period, to set someone on his feet, and all of it must come from voluntary sources as the Institute has no rate aid or Government grants for such purposes.

During the year the Institute, generously assisted by Gardner's Trust for the Blind, has been able to give substantial financial help to 165 persons for a variety of purposes. Many blind people, unsuitable for workshop employment but by no means unemployable, have been enabled to set up small businesses and earn a reasonable living, and it is the spirit of independent enterprise behind such undertakings

which the Institute tries to foster and stimulate. "The service rendered is much greater than is implied in the value of the grant itself," writes one correspondent; and we can add that the effort he is making to be independent is much greater than is implied in the value of his earnings. "I do not know how to thank you sufficiently for the wonderful gift; truthfully it was a positive God-send," writes another. Another says: "You speak of your grant as being small, but it will none the less be of vast assistance." The blind are always grateful.

The Institute, too, is grateful. To its blind ex-employees, retired because of age or incapacity, a sum of £1,140 was paid during the year.

That part of the income from the Bailey Bequest devoted to the relief of the poor and sick, a sum of money amounting to £250 per annum, was expended. Hampers of Christmas fare were distributed to the needy; and the fifteenth annual distribution to 1,000 blind people in Devon, Dorset, Cornwall, and Somerset was notably successful. Six tons of provisions were used, and in distributing them the Institute had the hearty co-operation of the four County Associations and the West of England Institution for the Blind.

Gifts of apparatus, books, and periodicals were made to many blind people unable to afford them; and the Institute used its influence in securing concessions for blind persons travelling. The London Passenger Transport Board has authorised the issue of passes on its tram and bus services, and the main line railway companies offer valuable facilities.

b. Grants for Higher Education and Professional Training.

Most people are unaware that during the last fifty years 145 blind persons have graduated at the Universities. Perhaps a more remarkable fact is that practically all of them passed into various professions and were able to earn independent incomes. This proves how worth while it is to assist the blind to enter the professions, and how responsive they are to any help afforded to them during their training or when following their vocations. During the year the Institute has expended £1,479 in grants to blind students requiring vocational training, and £250 as grants-in-aid of qualified masseurs and masseuses or in supplying their necessary equipment.

c. Help for Blind Children.

How ready is the response to any appeal to help children—especially little ones who cannot see! Last year the B.B.C. inaugurated the first of a series of appeals to be given in the Children's Hour. It was made by Captain Sir Ian Fraser, M.P., on behalf of blind children, and it brought in a sum of over £700. Of this amount £90 has been allocated to the Institute's College for Blind Girls at Chorleywood for the provision of special apparatus required by girls leaving school and £320 is being administered by the Institute as follows: £120 for providing toys, models, etc., for blind children under five years of age, for their enjoyment and to teach them to feel what objects are like; £100 for the assistance of blind boys and girls who are unable to obtain from other sources the necessary funds for giving them a start in life; and £100 to found two scholarships of £25 each for two years at selected secondary schools.

There are many blind children, especially in London, whose parents cannot afford to give them any holiday in the country or by the sea. Last year the Institute, again working in co-operation with the Children's Country Holidays Fund and the British Red Cross Society, sent 66 blind children attending the London County Council Schools to Northwood Park, Sparsholt, Winchester, a large private house in beautiful grounds.

VII. SUNSHINE HOMES FOR BLIND BABIES.

The story of the Sunshine Homes is best told in pictures. The photographs reproduced in this Report show better than any words how different the Sunshine babies are to the poor little mites most people picture when they hear of babies who are blind. "Can these bonny children, with happy, intelligent faces, healthy bodies, graceful movements, be without sight?" While you watch them playing at work and working at play, sympathetic smiles soon drive away the tears of pity and, victim of baby charm, you want to join them in their romps and games. "Why, they are just ordinary lovable children!"

That is the whole story of the Sunshine Homes.

The transformation of what can only be described as little souls lost in the darkness into normal babies, gay in the sunshine of a happy home, is due to the most tender and experienced care coupled with fresh air, nutritious food and active occupations. Happily, blind-

School for Retarded Blind Children

"COURT GRANGE"
ABBOTSKERSWELL
SOUTH DEVON

1. Medical attention in the Surgery.
2. Physical exercises on the lawn.
3. The "Court Grange" donkey is a great favourite with the boys.
4. A hand-work class on the terrace.
5. Three busy builders.
6. Gathering fruit is a most enjoyable "task."

Chorleywood College

FOR GIRLS WITH LITTLE OR NO SIGHT

Chorleywood Herts.

1. A country dance on the lawn.
2. Garden revels.
3. In the Gymnasium.
4. The Dining Room
5. Studying the flowers.
6. The new Swimming Pool in the College grounds

ness in infancy is decreasing, but while there are Sunshine Homes there need be no fear that babies born blind are condemned to a miserable existence. The Sunshine Homes give them a better start in life than has many a poor child of the slums, and when they leave the Homes at six or seven years of age they are ready to take their places in the elementary schools, mentally and physically fit.

The admissions to and discharges from the Institute's three Sunshine Homes during the year were as follows :—

	East Grinstead	South-port	Leaming-ton
Total residents at 31st March, 1934	37	26	18
Add admissions during year	12	7	15
	49	33	33
Less discharges ..	18	7	7
Total at 31st March, 1935	31	26	26

During the past year continuous attention has been given to the development, under the direction of Miss Nancy Catty, M.A., the Institute's adviser on kindergarten schools, of the modern kindergarten methods which were described at some length in last year's Report.

Babies between 3 and 4 years of age " learn to be blind " by most exciting group games. A " mother " manages the " home " of a family of " children." Each " child " has a piece of work to do ; one sweeps and dusts the room, another prepares a meal on the toy stove, and a third lays the table for the hungry family. Or they go to the shops—built by themselves with large light bricks. One carries the shopping basket, another pushes the dollies' pram, and the family return with a large collection of shells and small bricks representing a remarkable diversity of goods.

The indoor activities of children from 3 to 5 years' old centre round the dolls. From getting up to going to bed, the dolls go through it !—endless changes of clothes, washes, with particular attention to hair and ears, and even when safe in bed they get sick and need clean night clothes ! Bricks are second favourites to dolls—large bricks (6" by 4" by 2½")— and the babies don't mind whether they are employed in transport or in building provided they can handle the bricks.

Clay modelling is immensely enjoyed by the children from 3 to 7 years' old, and the models made by the older ones are most interesting. Formal apparatus, such as cylinders and Russian rings, are found to be of little general educational value. They don't provoke mental activity. It is difficult to say something fresh about " beads " or " cylinders," but conversation about " dolls " and " bricks " and " prams " is endless.

With the elder children, it is found that a " free " time table, without formal work, tends to develop powers of concentration and observation, and stimulates the imagination. Serious attention is paid to physical training. In two of the Homes there is an improved version of the Jungle-Gym, and even the most lethargic child is transformed into a merry climber. And the children greatly enjoy acting ; directed by themselves, it brings out all sorts of qualities, such as self-confidence and correct pronunciation and enunciation of words. The first stages of reading and writing are taught by means of simple games, and the mysteries of Braille are revealed in play. Without conscious effort, the children of 6 and 7 find themselves able to spell and write simple phonetic words and to read easy words written in Braille.

The general training, on similar lines, is as effective as the kindergarten training. When babies leave the Homes they are completely independent—they are able to bath, dress, undress, feed themselves, walk freely and carry messages intelligently. This is the result not only of " free " play but of kindly discipline, exacting willing obedience.

The Home at Leamington is set aside for backward babies. These little ones are difficult to teach, and would retard their brighter companions if they were mingled with them. Usually, too, there is much more to teach. In some cases the babies have to be taught to chew their food, and speech often seems to bother them. But patient teaching and constant medical attention are doing wonders, and regular visitors remark on the progress which is being made with babies who, were it not for this careful upbringing, might have to pass through life with the terrible burden of mental defectiveness.

Paddling pools have been constructed at the three Homes, and a new schoolroom at the Leamington Home. An isolation ward has been added to the Southport Home, the cost being met by a grant from the Governors of the Skelton Bounty ; it meets a long-felt want when dealing with epidemics and the isolation of children under special care.

VIII. SPECIAL SCHOOL FOR BLIND CHILDREN.

The object of Court Grange School for Blind Children, Abbotskerswell, Devonshire, is to transform, by special care and training, the mentally retarded blind child into the normal blind adult. The education of retarded children constitutes a special problem. In ordinary schools for the blind they cannot be given the individual attention they need, and tend to sink back, in hopeless discouragement, into the loneliness of their own lives. Even at home they are liable to be impatiently neglected or cast aside as useless.

Court Grange, by staffing and equipment, is adapted to their particular needs. All the 33 children in residence are striving to compete with each other on equal terms in a happy atmosphere of healthy growth—physical, mental, and moral. Jack came from another school where the " going " was too hard. He had been taught the piano for a few months, but he made no progress and had to give place to a more promising pupil. At Court Grange he tackled the piano again and to-day has two Associated Boards' successes to his credit.

Elsie came to Court Grange in 1931—a poor undersized, frail little girl. discharged from a large school because of ill-health. After a few months in the sweet Devon air, in the comfortable Home, amongst jolly playmates. she began to pull round, and progress in school followed automatically. Elsie has now passed on to an institution for technical training in machine knitting, and she is holding her own.

Many such stories could be told of what Court Grange is doing for the backward blind child. Each child is studied as a separate problem—Jack's piano playing is the result of hour after hour of patient tuition, Elsie's progress is due to constant attention to her health. A typical example of the progress of the pupils generally is the success of the School Choir, who won the Baker Trophy at the Exeter Music Festival last March in open competition with other schools in the area.

The outside world is brought to these children in the interesting lessons (during summer, out-of-doors), in the games in the beautiful grounds, in the garden plots, in the walks along the Devonshire lanes. Some children have arrived at the School with no knowledge of anything beyond their own minute dark world. Reggie, aged 12, went on the annual excursion to the seaside last summer. He was taken to paddle, in something strange to him, and was bewildered to find water, first round his ankles, then round his knees. As the wonder of it dawned on him he said :—" This is queer, Sir, how do you work it ? "

Excursions, concerts, lectures—all have their part in the school life. Special attention is paid to physical development, and a permanent building for use as a gymnasium and assembly hall is being erected.

IX. COLLEGE FOR GIRLS WITH LITTLE OR NO SIGHT.

The girls at Chorleywood College, Herts, save for their lack of sight, are similar in every respect to the girls of any other public school. They are jolly, healthy-minded, able-bodied girls, as happy as the day is long, getting the best out of their environment of culture and natural beauty. In their work and play they follow the same course as other college girls, except that Braille takes the place of print, and swimming, walking, and specially adapted games take the place of games such as tennis and hockey.

Scholastically, they can hold their heads high. Of the senior girls, one has just been accepted, through the Scholarship and Entrance Examination, to Newnham College, Cambridge ; two prospective teachers have passed Part I of the National Froebel Union Teachers' Certificate ; another girl is working for a degree at St. Andrew's University ; another is going in for massage ; another, for floral art.

They can also demonstrate their powers in less academic directions. For instance, they provided an excellent six-course dinner for members of the staff—cooking, laying and decorating the tables, serving and waiting—and as an entertainment between the courses, paraded as mannequins in dresses fluently expounded in French ! And they help others. They ran a Fête in aid of a local hospital, canvassed the tickets, took charge of stalls of school handwork, ran side-shows and competitions—dancing, acting, music—and handed over £160 to the hospital.

Swimming is a form of physical exercise and recreation admirably suited to blind girls, and this year the Governors of the College have felt justified in providing a new Swimming Pool in the College grounds. It is 75 ft. long by 28 ft. wide, with depths of 7 ft. to 3 ft., and is equipped with shower bath, filter, diving board,

spring board, and two purification plants, one of ozone and one of chlorine. In this pool swimming races can be held, and the Chorleywood girls are looking forward to competitions with the girls of adjacent schools.

An important new development in policy is the proposal of the Governors to open a Junior Department for girls and boys from 5 to 9 years of age.

X. MASSAGE SCHOOL AND SERVICES.

a. School of Massage.

A year of great success in the Institute's School of Massage. Eleven blind candidates—10 men and 1 woman—successfully qualified in all three sets of examinations—massage, remedial exercises, and electro-therapy (including diathermy and high frequency). The examination in electro-therapy was inaugurated by the Chartered Society of Massage and Medical Gymnastics for the first time in July, 1934, and held again in January, 1935.

During the past year 26 students have attended the course. The number of overseas students is increasing, and students from the Dominions who qualified some years ago are planning to return for refresher or post-graduate courses.

The training in the Massage School covers a wide range in the study of anatomy, physiology, pathology, theory and practice of massage, remedial exercises, the faradic, galvanic, and sinusoidal currents, radiant heat, infra red radiation, diathermy and high frequency currents. Mr. Percy L. Way, the Principal of the School, is himself blind ; Dr. G. Murray Levick, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., and Dr. L. D. Bailey, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., are in charge of the electro-therapy training ; and Mr. P. Jenner Verrall, F.R.C.S., gives a course of lectures in modern orthopaedics, and classes in educational gymnastics are included.

The students are very happy. One letter from a parent says : " It is such a comfort to us to know our son is getting on so well and that he keeps bright and happy—which I am sure will mean so much for his future. We shall never forget your good work." Perhaps their happiness is due to the fact that they play as hard as they work—and that is saying a good deal. In summer, swimming is very popular ; in winter, there are dances and card parties ; and a quiet hour can always be passed in the Massage Library. One of the women students spends her free time on Saturday mornings in horse-riding with her friends ; another has taken up golf.

b. Evening Massage and Electrical Clinic.

Part of the preparation for the examinations consists of clinical work. This is provided at two of the large general hospitals and also by the Institute's Massage and Electrical Clinic, open to the public on three evenings a week from 5.30 to 8. Here the students assist in carrying out treatments on hospital patients and people whose occupations prevent them from attending the out-patient departments of hospitals during the day. A sighted Sister supervises all treatments, and patients are examined by the Medical Officers once monthly. During the year the attendances amounted to 4,712, the treatments to 6,813, and medical examinations to 497. Five blind chartered masseurs assisted the staff to cope with this large amount of work.

c. Settlement and After-care of Blind Masseurs and Masseuses.

When the students have successfully qualified, the Institute supervises settlement in practice, equips clinics, safeguards professional interests, and employs all means to further progress.

During the year seven blind masseurs obtained new appointments at hospitals and clinics.

Much help is given to those in practice by the Association of Certificated Blind Masseurs, of which the Lord Moynihan of Leeds is President. At the luncheon and re-union after the last Annual General Meeting of the Association, a charming presentation was made by blind masseurs and masseuses from all parts of the British Empire to Mrs. Chaplin Hall, Secretary of the Association and of the Massage School and the Alfred Eichholz Memorial Clinic, marking the completion of her 21 years' service.

Massage is apparently the only profession in which blindness can be an asset. The blindness itself wins confidence. There is generally a feeling of wonder in the mind of a patient at the ease with which a blind masseur moves about his clinic and the dexterity with which he handles delicate apparatus, and this deepens to a sense of security in the ability of a person so obviously able to overcome a handicap much greater than a fractured limb or a bad attack of rheumatism. Figures prove this fact ; a very high percentage of the blind men and women trained at the Institute's Massage School are

entirely self-supporting. This is due largely to the spirit in which the blind masseur tackles his work. "I should like to say how grateful and pleased I am with all my equipment," writes one, "I feel I cannot describe in words my gratitude, and again I say that I feel the best way of showing my appreciation for what has been done for me is to make a success of the whole thing, and this, for my part, I am determined to do."

d. The Alfred Eichholz Memorial Clinic.

As briefly mentioned in last year's Report, the Alfred Eichholz Memorial Clinic and Institute of Massage and Physiotherapy by the Blind, 206 Great Portland Street, was officially opened on 6th June, 1934, by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. In welcoming the Prince, Captain Sir Beachcroft Towse, V.C., the Institute's Chairman, drew attention to the fact that the Institute had been enabled to provide the Clinic only through the great generosity of Mr. William Eichholz, who equipped it in honour of his cousin, the late Dr. Alfred Eichholz, who did so much for the blind and the deaf.

The Prince said that the new Clinic was one of the most important developments of the School of Massage. It marked the accomplishment of the first stage of its work and the inauguration of the second, in the promotion of massage as a profession for the blind. Blind men and women had been successful in many spheres of life; their ingenuity, perseverence and courage had won the admiration of every person who had the gift of sight. Of all the splendid work which was being done for the blind the most important was that which enabled them to earn a livelihood and made them capable of contributing to the social, economic, and intellectual life of the nation. He wished the Clinic the utmost success.

During the nine months since then, 150 patients have been treated at the Clinic, 1,391 appointments have been made, 1,855 treatments have been carried out. The range of treatments includes massage, Swedish remedial exercises, diathermy, faradism, galvanism, high frequency, infra red long and short rays, radiant heat, sinusoidal current, ultra violet rays, brine baths, foam baths, pine baths, schnee baths, shower baths, sulphur baths, and wax baths. With the exception of ultra violet radiation, all treatments are carried out by blind masseurs and masseuses.

The Clinic is run on the most up-to-date lines; the extensive electrical apparatus is examined by experts each month, and everything possible is done for the patients' comfort—there are rest rooms and refreshments—and to ensure that the instructions with regard to treatment are carried out.

The response of the Medical Profession in supporting the Clinic has been encouraging. It is a definite rule that patients must either bring a prescription from their own physician or be seen by one of the Medical Officers attached to the Clinic. The Chairman of the Medical Advisory Board is the Lord Moynihan of Leeds, and a representative number of medical men have inspected the Clinic. The Directing Committee, which is under the Chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. C. A. McCurdy, K.C., keeps in close touch with the Association of Certificated Blind Masseurs.

It is interesting to note the effect on a patient treated for the first time by a blind operator. Many comments have been made testifying to the excellent work carried out, and there can be no doubt that the publicity gained in this way amongst an ever-widening circle of patients will in time prove to be a valuable testimonial to the work of blind masseurs in general.

XI. HOMES AND HOSTELS.

a. Convalescent and Holiday Home, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

During the year 487 guests have been entered on the books at "Bannow," apart from 8 permanent men residents. Of these, 375 with 47 sighted guides came for holidays and thoroughly enjoyed the true holiday spirit at the Home. Twelve winter guests helped to keep the home fires burning for the 53 convalescent guests, many of whom are the pride of "Bannow," arriving weary and depressed but rapidly improving after taking the St. Leonards air and absorbing the "Bannow" spirit. There is always keen local interest in the Home; the list of voluntary helpers increases and many privileges are granted to the guests by the local authorities. Mr. Craufurd, known so well to all "Bannow" guests and visitors, gets more and more zealous in good work and has again organised the bi-weekly concerts which are so much enjoyed by the guests. The Christmas party was larger than ever; "Bannow" will soon have to follow the example of St. Leonards and acquire a double-deck promenade!

Massage & Physiotherapy BY THE BLIND

1. The Evening Massage and Electrical Clinic.
2. Blind students educational gymnastic class — arm exercises with partner.
3. Electrical Sister training a blind student in the use of the diathermy current.
4. Blind Masseur at the Eichholz Clinic about to treat sprained wrist in paraffin wax bath.
5. Blind Masseuse administering foam bath at the Eichholz Clinic.
6. Blind Teacher instructing blind student in Massage treatment of the arm.
7. Blind Principal taking a class in Swedish remedial exercises.

THE SU
FOR

EAST GRINST

1, 2, 3. The Sunshine Babies, when they visited the Zoo, were soon on the friendliest of terms with the animals.

4. Kings, cowboys and mechanics in the play-room.

5. Eager little fingers willing to learn

6. Teaching the elder children to read Braille.

7. Mothers' Washing Day.

8. A merry dance to the Babies "Sunshine" Band.

9. Emulation in the Gymnasium.

NSHINE HOMES
LIND BABIES

D - SOUTHPORT - LEAMINGTON

5

4

6

8

9

Homes for the Blind

1, 2, 3. Scenes from Wavertree House, the Institute's new Home for Blind Women at Hove.

4, 5, 6. Scenes from "Bannow," the Institute's Holiday and Convalescent Home at St. Leonards-on-Sea.

(Note the Braille library, and the chess enthusiasts, playing on a special board with special men).

b. Guest House for Blind Women, Leamington.

The keynote of this Home is tranquillity. Life here runs smoothly, peacefully. The guests' greatest trial is a little disturbance such as that caused by house-painting—but they bear it with a brave effort. The same faithful little band of friends, who have been visiting the Home for six years, still come to take the guests for walks and to church, to read to them and to play with them. A guest heads a Braille letter describing the Christmas party with a quotation: "Happiness is found in ourselves, we do not gather it in strangers' gardens," and thus she ends: "So closed the door on the Christmas festivities of 1934, but not on the Christmas spirit of peace and goodwill, which is going to be our ideal for 1935."

c. Home for Blind Women, Hove.

The Institute's new Home for Blind Women, Wavertree House, Furze Hill, Hove, was officially opened on July 20th, 1934, by Lord Leconfield, Lord-Lieutenant of the County. It takes the place of the Institute's former Homes at Queen's Road, Brighton, and Clifton, Bristol.

Miss Derham, formerly Matron of the Clifton Home, crowned her forty years service in the cause of the blind by postponing her retirement until the blind residents were comfortably settled in their new quarters; and then relinquished the post of Matron to Miss Connell, taking with her the warm admiration and affectionate regard of all whom she served so ably and so devotedly.

The Home has accommodation for 26 women of all classes. It is beautifully situated near the sea and has a delightful garden with a summer-house. Part of the garden is asphalted so that the residents can enjoy the fresh air in all weathers. Wireless is installed in all sitting rooms, in the dining-room, and in the Clifton Ward, which accommodates four bed-ridden cases. There are no rules. The residents are allowed as much freedom as is safe for them. There are dances in the evenings, and the women are encouraged to take active interest in events outside the Home.

d. Hostels for Blind Women.

The Institute at present maintains two Hostels for Blind Women at 8 and 9, Oval Road, Gloucester Gate, London. The provision of these Hostels is essential for a number of girls and women who work at the Institute. They provide accommodation also for a certain number of women who work elsewhere in London. The need is beyond question, and the Institute would be neglecting its duty if it did not meet it. Unfortunately the houses in Oval Road are not only getting old-fashioned but they are situated in a district where the noise has become insufferable, especially to those who, handicapped by blindness, have developed the sensitiveness of their hearing powers. The Institute has therefore been compelled to seek other quarters.

XII. HOME WORKERS AND SALE OF BLIND-MADE GOODS.

a. Home Workers' Scheme.

The days were dark for the blind home worker before the initiation of the Home Workers' Schemes. Little effort of the imagination is needed to picture him in some cottage, without proper training, without proper tools, without any means of marketing, ceaselessly labouring with his fingers in the effort to earn his daily bread.

Thanks to the Schemes, the isolated blind home worker, left to his own devices, no longer exists. The Institute administers, on behalf of the Local Authorities, the Home Workers' Scheme in the counties of Surrey, Sussex, Kent and Hampshire, and in London south of the Thames. The Scheme provides employment to 300 blind men and women engaged in various handicrafts in their own homes, by rendering the following services: provision of raw materials at low cost; provision and renewal of tools and equipment; skilled supervision; marketing of products; supply of publicity material.

The number of occupations of the blind home workers in the area are as follows:—

Pianoforte tuners ..	95	Boot repairers ..	10
Machine knitters ..	68	Wood choppers ..	6
Basket makers (genl.)	44	Brush makers ..	4
Basket makers (fancy)	5	Music teachers ..	4
Chair seaters ..	26	Carpenters	3
Mat makers	18	Weaver	1
Hand knitters ..	15	Netter	1
		Total	300

The earnings of these men and women amounted during the year to £12,701, representing an increase of £214 over the previous year's earnings. These earnings were augmented by

the Local Authorities concerned to the extent of £7,743. The Institute expended £641 in the establishment of new home workers, the upkeep of workshop equipment and tools, in special gifts of raw material, and in the provision of publicity matter.

b. Sale of Goods.

The home workers are encouraged and helped to build up local trade, but they cannot expect to earn a living from the limited demand in small rural areas. The Institute therefore sells a large quantity of goods for them by means of exhibitions, sales of work, and touring sales vans. During the year it disposed of blind-made goods to the value of £15,678, which exceeded the previous year's record figure by £1,723. The purchasers speak well of the blind home workers' products and services. "Beautifully made," "beautifully knitted," "beautifully done," are expressions which occur in letters of thanks over and over again. And there is no doubt that the purchasers are rendering true help to the blind by enabling them to realise, as their busy fingers work, "I am supporting myself." Readers of this Report are asked to take the first opportunity of inspecting blind-made, home-made goods on view at the Headquarters of the Scheme, 31, Holmesdale Road, Reigate, Surrey, and at the Institute's Showroom, 224, Great Portland Street, London.

Selected goods made by the blind in workshops throughout the country and a large variety of goods made by the Institute for the use of the blind are also offered for sale at the attractive Showroom in Great Portland Street. There has been a general increase in sales from this Showroom during the year and this is probably due to the modernisation of the shop front. It is illuminated at night with Neon lights, flashing the slogan "Buy from the Blind," and is surmounted by a two-faced clock, also illuminated at night, the generous gift of a member of the Institute's Council.

XIII. PROPAGANDA.

An important task of the Institute is the dissemination of propaganda as to all aspects of blind welfare. This takes the following forms:

a. News Service.

Items concerning the blind which are likely to arouse or maintain the interest of the general public are circulated throughout the Press. The blind owe a great debt of gratitude to the Press; during the year invaluable publicity has been most generously given by editors.

b. Letterpress Publications.

The Institute publishes a monthly periodical in letterpress. *The New Beacon* is devoted entirely to the welfare of the blind and circulates amongst all bodies and individuals, both at home and abroad, who are actively engaged in welfare work. There is no doubt that *The New Beacon* has increased its utility during the past year by becoming the open forum for the discussion, from all points of view, of such important matters as co-ordination and co-operation of welfare services (see page 8).

The Institute also publishes from time to time letterpress bulletins on definite subjects and branches of enquiry. Of the eight N.I.B. Bulletins which have appeared, two have been issued during the year: *No. 7 History of Blind Welfare in England and Wales*, and *No. 8 Report on Sighted Labour in Workshops for the Blind.*

c. Information Bureau.

The object of the Information Bureau is to collect and classify all information as to the blind of the United Kingdom, the British Empire, and foreign countries, and to answer all enquiries relative to blind welfare from all parts of the world.

The following are typical examples of the Bureau's service to enquirers during the year: many persons anxious to learn Braille or Moon were put in touch with local teachers; girl guides willing to learn the manual alphabet in order to befriend a deaf-blind guide in camp were supplied with the necessary material; articles were prepared on request for several journals; a Government Department was provided with details on home teaching for a pamphlet on women's careers. Perhaps the most interesting aspect of the Bureau's work is its service to enquirers from abroad. For instance, a visit to a Sunshine Home was arranged for a lady interested in the blind of Turkey; a lady from the Argentine was given full details of blind welfare work in England; a Yugo-Slavian oculist was supplied with reprints of scientific papers on diseases of the eye; figures on the cost of running blind schools were sent to a Japanese educationist; candidates for a post as knitting instructress in a school for the native blind in South Africa were interviewed, their references taken up, and full reports sent out.

d. Church Services.

A higher form of propaganda which seeks not only for the active help but for the prayers of the Christian community is that directed by the Institute's Hon. Chief Chaplain, the Rev. Canon C. E. Bolam, F.R.Hist.S., who is himself blind. During the year blind chaplains toured the country delivering in many places of worship sermons and lectures on aspects of life and thought in the blind world. Quinquagesima Sunday, when the Gospel story of blind Bartimeus is read, was observed again this year as a day of national remembrance of the blind, and special services have been arranged for the blind themselves, notably the service at St. Nicholas Cathedral, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and the Armitage Memorial Service.

Blind people from all parts of Tyneside attended the service on 25th November in St. Nicholas Cathedral at which Canon Bolam preached. The music was directed by Mr. Arthur Jackson, who is also blind, and the massed choir was composed of the choirs of Church of England, Presbyterian, and Methodist churches. The Lord Mayor of Newcastle, the Mayor of Gateshead, and many Councillors were present at this remarkable gathering.

The service in memory of the life and work of Dr. Thomas Rhodes Armitage, the founder in 1868 of the parent body of the National Institute, was held on Sunday, 3rd March, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Paddington, by kind permission of the Vicar. The address was given by Canon Bolam, and a blind man, Mr. Norman Silcock, A.R.C.O. was at the organ. The singing was led by the choir of the Royal Normal College for the Blind.

At this service, an original hymn, written by Mr. Benjamin Corbyn, was sung. It is especially appropriate for use at services when the cause of the blind is pleaded, and the author has kindly permitted the Institute to reprint the hymn in leaflet form, so that it may be used at church services for the blind throughout the country. Copies can be obtained from the Institute at the cost price of 7/6d. per thousand.

XIV. CO-OPERATION.

The importance of co-operation between all bodies working for the benefit of the blind has been emphasised in the Introduction to this Report, and many examples of national, imperial, and international co-operation have already been given. There are other specific instances of co-operation which do not come within the scope of departmental work.

a. Unification of Collections.

On page 6 there is a list of agencies for the blind in this country with which the National Institute and the National Library for the Blind have agreements in respect of money raising. The sphere of activity of these agencies covers approximately three-quarters of the country, and the unification of collections over so large an area has put an end to much overlapping and promoted mutual understanding and friendly relationships.

b. Financial Grants.

Each year the Institute considers many applications for financial grants from societies in this country and other parts of the Empire. Its funds do not permit it to give financial assistance to many objects with which it is in entire sympathy but it strives to give as much support as possible, and during the year allocated a total amount of £1,195 to various bodies specified on page 55.

c. Affiliated Bodies.

Financial assistance is not the only assistance which the Institute can render. It can at times provide clerical assistance, office accommodation, meeting places for conferences, publicity matter, and so forth. Several bodies serving a useful limited purpose, such as the Guild of Blind Gardeners and the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association Ltd., are affiliated to the Institute.

The Greater London Fund for the Blind, the Sir Beachcroft Towse ex-Service Fund, and the British Wireless for the Blind Fund were all initiated by the Institute and although now separate undertakings are administered from offices in the same building as the Institute, so that co-operation between them and the Institute is maintained daily.

As already mentioned, the Greater London Fund is the central collecting body for the metropolitan area.

The Sir Beachcroft Towse ex-Service Fund became separately registered two years ago, but still remains under the roof, auspices, and trusteeship of the Institute. Its work has continued to expand amongst the blind ex-

service fraternity ineligible for help from St. Dunstan's. During the year 510 cases have been helped, 135 of these being new. The general principle of the fund, the Committee of which includes representatives from the National Institute, St. Dunstan's, and the British Legion, is to render some extra help when needed to blind ex-service men or their blind dependants, in addition to what they receive from other sources. A limited number of small pensions and assistance of every type are given, special regard being paid to every possibility of training.

On March 31st, 1935, the British Wireless for the Blind Fund had distributed, through local agencies, wireless sets on permanent loan to 25,982 blind persons throughout Great Britain and Northern Ireland. There was still an outstanding need for 1,469 sets, and these are now being supplied thanks to the splendid response to the appeal broadcast on Christmas Day by an Unknown Blind Man. For reasons of cost, headphone reception still remains as standard, but it has been possible to issue one-valve sets in certain areas where crystal reception was unsatisfactory and 700 loud speaker sets for the infirm and others unable to wear headphones without injury.

d. Educational Research.

The Joint Committee of the National Institute and the College of Teachers of the Blind, which is carrying on research into the education of the blind, has continued its exhaustive study of every question relative thereto, and may reasonably hope to complete its Report within the next few months. The Report will cover the whole field of blind education, from an administrative as well as from a purely pedagogical standpoint. No such survey has yet been attempted in this country, and it is hoped that principles may now be formulated of permanent guidance to those responsible for the education of blind children.

A reference was made last year to the Report of the Departmental Committee of the Board of Education on problems relating to partially sighted children. The Institute was represented on the Committee and is assisting to put in force one of the Committee's recommendations, namely, the provision of school readers in large type. Many experiments with different types have been made, much technical advice has been sought, and definite conclusions have been reached. But it is obvious that the production of large type readers cannot be on a commercial basis, and the support of the schools in which partially sighted children are taught, either specifically or as front-bench children, must be forthcoming before a regular supply of suitably graded books can be assured. The Institute is making a beginning by producing two readers which will be circulated to the schools as specimens, and if they are favourably received the biggest difficulty will have been overcome.

e. The Deaf-Blind.

Those who suffer from the terrible double handicap of deafness and blindness often fall between the two stools of Societies for the Deaf and Societies for the Blind. The Consultative Committee on the Deaf-Blind, set up in 1932-3, has continued, during the year, its survey of the whole problem. In November, 1934, the Committee, having obtained a great deal of the information required, convened a representative Conference at the Institute, and among other recommendations asked for the appointment of an organiser to complete the survey and work out a model scheme of organisation. Arrangements are in hand for the appointment of such an organiser, and the perfecting of a scheme for the care of the deaf-blind should be one of the proudest achievements of the blind world in the course of the next few years.

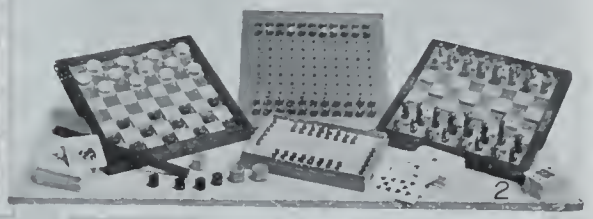
f. The Prevention of Blindness.

The prevention of blindness does not at present come within the scope of the Institute's activities, but the Institute naturally does everything that it possibly can to further a knowledge of the causes of blindness and of preventive measures. It is represented on the Committee on the Prevention of Blindness appointed by the Union of Counties Associations and finances it jointly with the Clothworkers' Company.

In concluding this account of the National Institute's activities, the Council wishes to record its deep appreciation of the work of the Secretary-General, Mr. W. McG. Eagar, and the remainder of the staff at the Institute's Headquarters or Branches, for their indefatigable work in the interests of the Institute and of the Blind.

May Almighty God bless this work, as in the past so in future years.

Apparatus & Appliances FOR THE BLIND



1. Captain Sir Ian Fraser M.P., Chairman of the Institute's Sound Recording Committee, testing some Talking Book records.
2. Examples of games specially adapted for the blind.
3. Enjoying a Talking Book *at fresce*.
4. The Pyke Duplicator, which produces six copies of Braille manuscript.
5. A blind girl "looking at" a model of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, Stratford-on-Avon.
6. Showcases in the Institute's Museum of "Blindiana."

BUY FROM THE BLIND & BUY FOR THE BLIND

1. A corner of the Institute's Showroom at Headquarters, where a large variety of goods made by the blind and for the blind are on sale
2. One of the "Blintraders" Tobacco and Confectionery Kiosks, managed by a blind salesman.
3. The Institute's Headquarters in Gt. Portland Street, showing the illuminated clock and shop-front.
4. A blind Home Worker making a basket chair.

Statement of Accounts.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st March, 1935.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To **Capital Account** ..			350,285 13 8
General Purposes Fund—			
General Account	25,187 0 6		
Add Legacies ..	28,991 17 11		
	54,178 18 5		
Deduct Balance from General Charity Fund Account ..	9,171 5 5	45,007 13 0	
Sunshine Fund for Blind Babies and Children—			
General Account	1,361 16 0		
Add Legacies ..	2,409 13 2		
	3,771 9 2		
Add Balance from General Charity Fund Account ..	1,097 17 2	4,869 6 4	49,876 19 4
Sundry Creditors and Credit Balances ..			14,490 16 10
			£414,653 9 10

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By **Freehold Property—** At cost or at valuation when given to the Institute, *less* amounts written off ..	44,464 5 7	
Leasehold Property— At cost, *less* amounts written off	78,144 5 6	
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment— At cost, *less* Depreciation or as valued independently in 1935	17,619 0 5	140,227 11 6
Investments at cost, or as valued at date of receipt (*see* pages 51 to 53)—		
General Purposes	138,653 9 2	
Specifically Appropriated ..	12,322 19 5	
Endowments	33,678 6 10	
Endowments Specifically Appropriated	25,403 6 9	210,058 2 2
		350,285 13 8
Stock as Valued by Officials of the Institute—		
Publications Account ..	23,770 13 2	
General Stores	3,043 9 0	
Kiosk Supplies	462 11 9	
Home Industries	4,609 14 4	31,886 8 3
Sundry Debtors (*less Reserve for Doubtful Debts*)		12,354 19 10
Deferred Charges and Prepaid Expenses		1,064 14 0
Cash at Bank and in Hand ..		19,061 14 1
		£414,653 9 10

A. J. W. KITCHIN
ERNEST WHITFIELD } *Joint Honorary Treasurers of the National Institute for the Blind.*

We report that we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required and, in our opinion, the Balance Sheet at the 31st March, 1935, is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Institute's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shewn by the books of the Institute.

JACKSON, PIXLEY & CO.,
Chartered Accountants,
Auditors.

58, COLEMAN STREET, E.C.2.
8th July, 1935.

GENERAL CHARITY FUND.

Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1935.

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Braille Publications and Apparatus Account Deficit (*see* page 43)		7,532 10 9
Home Industries Account Deficit (*see* page 44)		2,707 6 2
Eichholz Clinic Deficit (*see* page 45)		961 3 0
Expenditure on Homes and Schools—		
Massage School (*see* page 45) ..	3,880 18 2	
Blind Babies Homes (*see* page 46) ..	10,830 17 4	
Chorleywood College (*see* page 46)	5,960 1 8	
Other Homes and Hostels (*see* page 47)	9,239 13 9	
Court Grange Special School (*see* page 47)	3,596 9 4	
Grant to Clifton Home for Blind Women (*see* page 49)	205 11 11	33,713 12 2
Payments to the Blind—		
Wages, etc.—		
Engaged in Managem't 84 19 10		
,, in Raising Revenue 5,452 7 11	5,537 7 9	
Allowances—		
Augmentation of Wages paid to Blind (including Wages and expenses of their sighted guides) 6,036 7 8		
Higher Education and Training Fees .. 2,150 7 5		
Assistance and other expenses on behalf of Blind Persons .. 13,792 12 3	21,979 7 4	
Allocations and Grants (*see* page 55)		
Allocations under Unification Agreements	23,784 19 7	
Grants to Societies for the Blind ..	1,195 16 8	
Share of the National Library for the Blind under Unification Agreements	4,531 13 0	
Amounts returned to Societies conducting collections	1,048 17 2	
Collections made on behalf of other Societies—Contra	609 8 7	
Total of direct payments to the Blind and to Agencies for the Blind ..		58,687 10 1
Cost of Raising Revenue—		
Salaries and Wages, etc., Sighted ..	14,363 2 4	
Blind Canvassers' Wages & Allces. (*see* Wages, etc., under "Payments to the Blind" above).		
Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Postage and Telephone	4,227 17 8	
Rent, Rates, Insurance, Fuel, Light, Cleaning and Repairs	1,738 16 10	
Collecting Boxes, Bazaars, Lectures, etc.	4,303 16 3	
Flag Days	1,825 7 2	
Proportion of Head Office Expenses charged to Raising Revenue ..	2,891 0 9	29,350 1 0
Cost of Management—		
Salaries and Wages including Insurance. Sighted	2,793 1 10	
Salaries and Wages including Insurance. Blind (*see* Wages, etc., under "Payments to the Blind" above).		
Printing, Stationery, Advertising and Postage	625 3 6	
Alterations, Repairs & Maintenance	1,194 5 7	
Rent, Rates, Insurance, Telephone, Fuel, Light and Cleaning ..	714 19 9	
Travelling and other Expenses ..	1,022 4 9	6,349 15 5
Carried forward		£139,301 18 7

INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Subscriptions, Donations and Collections—		
Subscriptions, Donations and Appeals	30,866 1 5	
Collections, including Flag Days ..	59,457 4 11	
Receipts on behalf of other Societies —Contra	609 8 7	
Allocation from Greater London Fund	9,625 0 0	
Allocations from Blind Societies under Collecting Agreements ..	5,665 10 5	106,223 5 4
Miscellaneous		2,439 19 11
Dividends, Interest and Rents ..		6,998 4 9
Amounts Received in respect of—		
Massage School (*see* page 45) ..	3,259 19 4	
Blind Babies' Homes (*see* page 46)	5,541 7 7	
Chorleywood College (*see* page 46)	5,079 19 5	
Other Homes and Hostels (*see* page 47)	5,573 3 4	
Court Grange Special School (*see* page 47)	2,425 14 2	21,880 3 10
General Legacies (*see* page 54)	33,989 14 6	
Less Publicity ..	2,588 3 5	31,401 11 1
Transferred to Balance Sheet—		
General Account ..	28,991 17 11	
Sunshine Fund for Blind Babies and Children	2,409 13 2	31,401 11 1
Carried forward		£137,541 13 10

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ..				139,301	18	7
OTHER EXPENSES—						
Miscellaneous	195	10	3			
Benevolent Allowances	234	0	0			
Audit Fee, Legal and Professional Charges	403	8	10			
Maintenance of Property at Hoole Bank, Chester	240	16	5			
Pension Scheme Contribution ..	2,770	0	8			
				3,843	16	2
DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION—						
Freeholds and Leaseholds—						
General Account .. 1,794 15 10						
Sunshine Fund for Blind Babies and Children 94 15 3						
	1,889	11	1			
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment—						
General Account..	579	16	3			
				2,469	7	4
				£145,615	2	1

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward .				137,541	13	10
BALANCE CARRIED TO BALANCE SHEET—						
Deficit, General Account	9,171	5	5			
Less Sunshine Fund for Blind Babies and Children	1,097	17	2			
				8,073	8	3
				£145,615	2	1

BRAILLE PUBLICATIONS AND APPARATUS.*

Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1935.

EXPENDITURE.

		£	s.	d.
To Value of Stock of Embossed Books, Materials, Manufactured Goods and Apparatus on hand, 1st April, 1934		24,908	19	2
Purchase of Materials	£3,627 14 11			
Purchase of Manufactured Goods and Apparatus	5,939 6 5			
		9,567	1	4
Wages paid to Blind Workers (exclusive of Augmentation)		2,382	7	5
Wages Paid to Sighted Workers		4,219	2	0
Health, Pensions and Unemployment Insurance		213	0	8
Management and Editorial Salaries and Expenses		5,380	12	2
Rent, Rates, Insurance, Telephone, Fuel, Light and Cleaning		870	2	4
Repairs and Maintenance		198	12	3
Printing and Stationery		969	16	3
Postage, Carriage and Delivery of Goods ..		683	15	7
Depreciation on Plant		340	4	8
Sundries		43	17	6
		£49,777	11	4

INCOME.

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Stock at 31st March, 1935 ..							23,770	13	2
Sale of Embossed Books, etc. ..				11,481	14	5			
Less Reductions allowed from Cost Price of Books, etc.				6,411	6	1			
				5,070	8	4			
Sale of Manufactured Goods, and Apparatus ..	5,709	11	10						
Less Reduction from Cost Price of Apparatus ..	358	7	6						
				5,351	4	4			
							10,421	12	8
Interest on Endowment							25	14	9
Grant, Local Government Act, 1929							7,970	0	0
Income Tax Recovered							6	11	8
Miscellaneous							50	8	4
Deficit transferred to General Charity Fund Account.. ..							7,532	10	9
							£49,777	11	4

**See also page 50, "Moon Society" Publications.*

HOME INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

Charitable Assistance Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1935.

EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.
To Balance from Trading Account				
Gifts of Materials to Home Workers		56	4	7
Provision of Tools and other Expenses on behalf of Home Workers		720	15	2
Contributions to Sick Fund		49	18	7
Postage and Carriage on Delivery of Raw Materials to Home Workers		370	5	7
Maintenance (including depreciation) of Motors in transport of Materials and Collection of Finished Goods		567	15	4
Visiting and Superintending Home Workers ..		199	14	4
Augmentation of Wages to Home Workers	£7,743 2 6			
Augmentation of Piecework Rates	822 6 4			
Augmentation of Wages of other Blind Workers	493 15 10			
		9,059	4	8
Visitors' Salaries and Part Administration ..		885	0	10
		£11,908	19	1

INCOME.	£	s.	d.
By Balance from Trading Account	339	10	10
Donations	173	19	7
Grants—			
Local Government Act, 1929	945	0	0
County and Borough Councils	7,743	2	6
Deficit, £9 6s. 1d. per Worker, transferred to General Charity Fund Account	2,707	6	2
	£11,908	19	1

Trading Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1935.

EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.
To Stock at 1st April, 1934—				
Manufactured Goods	3,038 12 11			
Materials	572 3 1			
Stationery	47 14 0			
		3,658	10	0
Payments to the Blind—				
Wages paid to Blind Home Workers	5,113 4 2			
Purchases from Workshops for the Blind ..	4,173 1 10			
		9,286	6	0
Raw Materials purchased		3,780	10	4
Postage and Carriage		453	7	8
Maintenance of Delivery and Sales Vans ..		779	5	3
Exhibition and Sales Expenses, Hire of Halls, etc.		420	2	8
Repairs and Alterations to Premises		66	1	6
Visiting and Superintending Home Workers, including Use of Cars		280	11	10
Printing, Stationery and Advertising		548	0	0
Rent, Rates, Insurance and Telephone		458	6	5
Fuel, Light and Cleaning		94	4	2
Miscellaneous		14	8	10
Management Expenses		280	13	0
Depreciation—				
Motor Vans	490 19 6			
Furniture..	78 19 2			
Initial Equipment for Home Workers	109 12 5			
		679	11	1
Salaries and Wages—				
Sighted	2,830 9 8			
Blind, Exclusive of Augmentation	987 11 8			
		3,818	1	4
Health, Pensions and Unemployment Insurance		112	10	3
Balance carried to Charitable Assistance Account		339	10	10
		£25,070	1	2

INCOME.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Stock at 31st March, 1935—						
Manufactured Goods	3,526 10 10					
Materials	1,019 17 4					
Miscellaneous	63 6 2					
				4,609	14	4
Sales of Finished Goods and Materials				15,678	5	8
Grant — Local Government Act, 1929				4,782	1	2
				£25,070	1	2

ALFRED EICHHOLZ MEMORIAL CLINIC, LONDON.

Income and Expenditure Account for the Period 6th July, 1934 to 31st March, 1935.

EXPENDITURE.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Salaries, Wages and Commission :		
Massage Staff	453 8 4	
Other Staff	218 10 3	
		671 18 7
Health, Pensions, and Unemployment Insurance		9 6 2
Fuel, Light, Cleaning, and Telephone		118 1 1
Rent and Rates		309 7 7
Medical Fees		176 8 0
Drugs and Accessories		60 10 3
Laundry		14 6 2
Postage and Carriage		15 19 11
Printing and Stationery.. ..		55 7 3
Miscellaneous		17 7 2
		1,448 12 2
Management Expenses		254 9 2
Repairs and Maintenance ..		1 17 2
Depreciation :		
Leasehold	131 17 8	
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	105 5 7	
		237 3 3
		£1,942 1 9
To Operating Deficit		1,341 7 4
		£1,341 7 4

INCOME.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Clinic Fees		592 7 4
Donations		7 10 0
Miscellaneous		17 1
		600 14 5
Operating Deficit		1,341 7 4
		£1,942 1 9
By Special Donation (William Eichholz, Esq.) ..		380 4 4
Net Deficit transferred to General Charity Fund Account..		961 3 0
		£1,341 7 4

MASSAGE DEPARTMENT.

Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1935.

EXPENDITURE.

	£ s. d.
To Salaries and Wages :	
Blind, Exclusive of Augmentation	885 11 11
Salaries, Wages and Fees—Sighted	795 17 9
Health, Pensions and Unemployment Insurance	13 15 6
Postage and Carriage	19 5 10
Cleaning, Upkeep and Laundry	20 5 8
Settlement of Blind Masseurs and Masseuses, including Apparatus, Medical Supplies and Appliances	272 9 10
Maintenance and Examination Fees	1,506 13 10
Fees paid for Supervision of Students' Work ..	32 0 6
Printing and Stationery	66 5 3
Travelling	13 10 1
Rent, Rates, Insurance and Telephone ..	86 19 10
Miscellaneous	8 1 3
Management Expenses	160 0 11
Total Carried to General Charity Fund ..	£3,880 18 2

INCOME.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Training, Maintenance and Examination Fees		3,186 4 4
Donations		5 0
Grants :		
Local Government Act, 1929	40 0 0	
Board of Education	33 10 0	
		73 10 0
Total carried to General Charity Fund ..		3,259 19 4
Deficit borne by General Charity Fund ..		620 18 10
		£3,880 18 2

HOMES FOR BLIND BABIES.

EAST GRINSTEAD, SUSSEX; LEAMINGTON, WARWICKSHIRE; SOUTHPORT, LANCASHIRE.

Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1935.

EXPENDITURE.

		£	s.	d.
To Salaries of Teachers, Matrons and Nurses		2,724	7	10
Wages of Servants (including Laundry, Charwomen and Gardeners)		1,249	17	10
Health, Pensions, Unemployment Insurance, etc.		84	19	7
Provisions		1,709	5	8
Printing, Stationery, Postage, Educational Books and Apparatus		110	8	0
Fuel, Light and Cleaning		913	0	2
Rent, Rates, Taxes and Telephone		240	8	11
Renewals		185	7	5
Medical Treatment, Medicine, Dressings, Bandages, etc.		500	14	11
Travelling		137	2	3
Clothing, Staff		68	11	3
Clothing, Babies		64	16	7
Superannuation		59	9	4
Miscellaneous		53	11	1
		8,102	0	10
Management Expenses		646	9	6
Upkeep of Buildings and Grounds (including Repairs and Insurance)		572	14	7
Bad Debts written off		126	0	2
Depreciation:				
Freeholds and Leaseholds	£1,029 1 11			
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	354 10 4			
		1,383	12	3
Total Carried to General Charity Fund		£10,830	17	4

INCOME.

	£	s.	d.
By Grant, Board of Education	129	12	8
Fees, Local Authorities for Maintenance	3,288	11	5
Fees, etc., received from Parents, Guardians, Friends, Societies, etc.	246	13	8
Donations	1,253	0	7
Dividends on Investments	568	5	6
Income Tax Recovered	7	6	6
Miscellaneous Income	47	17	3
Total carried to General Charity Fund	5,541	7	7
Deficit borne by General Charity Fund	5,289	9	9
	£10,830	17	4

CHORLEYWOOD COLLEGE FOR GIRLS WITH LITTLE OR NO SIGHT.

Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1935.

EXPENDITURE.

		£	s.	d.
To Salaries of Teachers, Matron, Servants, etc.		2,184	11	1
Health, Pensions, and Unemployment Insurance, etc.		21	6	4
Provisions		902	12	9
Laundry		240	13	9
Other Household Expenses and Sundries		19	19	0
Rates, Taxes, Insurance and Telephone		189	8	3
Fuel, Light and Cleaning		488	11	4
Printing, Stationery and Postage, Educational Books and Apparatus		124	13	7
Travelling		16	17	2
Renewals		44	16	11
Superannuation		96	10	8
		4,330	0	10
Management Expenses		296	12	0
Upkeep of Building and Grounds (including Repairs, Insurance and Wages of Engineers)		632	4	10
Depreciation:				
Freehold	£504 7 2			
Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment	196 16 10			
		701	4	0
Total carried to General Charity Fund		£5,960	1	8

INCOME.

	£	s.	d.
By Maintenance and other Fees paid by Pupils' Parents and Guardians	1,295	12	8
Fees paid by Educational Authorities, etc.	2,466	10	0
Grant, Board of Education	615	3	8
Donations and Collections	20	0	0
Dividends on Investments	476	0	4
Income Tax recovered	71	14	0
Miscellaneous Receipts	134	18	9
Total carried to General Charity Fund	5,079	19	5
Deficit borne by General Charity Fund	880	2	3
	£5,960	1	8

CONVALESCENT AND HOLIDAY HOME, ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.
GUEST HOUSE FOR BLIND WOMEN, LEAMINGTON.
HOME FOR BLIND WOMEN, BRIGHTON. NOW WAVERTREE HOUSE, HOVE.
HOSTEL FOR BLIND WOMEN, 8, OVAL ROAD, LONDON.
HOSTEL FOR BLIND WOMEN, 9, OVAL ROAD, LONDON.

Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1935.

EXPENDITURE.

		£	s.	d.
To Salaries of Matrons, Servants, etc.		2,149	5	8
Health, Pensions, and Unemployment Insurance, etc.		55	12	11
Provisions		2,433	15	7
Laundry		477	4	4
Other Household Expenses and Sundries		103	9	6
Rent, Rates, Taxes, Insurance and Telephone		389	9	9
Fuel, Light and Cleaning		688	17	0
Medical Charges		236	19	2
Printing, Stationery and Postage		113	6	7
Travelling		31	5	11
Renewals		139	17	6
Clothing, Inmates		12	12	7
Clothing, Staff		33	7	4
		6,865	3	10
Management Expenses		627	3	10
Upkeep of Buildings and Grounds (including Repairs, Insurance, etc.)		592	19	9
Depreciation:				
Freeholds and Leaseholds	£695 6 5			
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	458 19 11			
		1,154	6	4
Total carried to General Charity Fund		£9,239	13	9

INCOME.

	£	s.	d.
By Maintenance Fees	4,135	12	4
Fees paid by the National Institute for the Blind	628	13	7
Donations and Collections	5	4	6
Dividends on Investments	231	8	6
Income Tax Recovered	8	16	4
Grant, Local Government Act, 1929	563	8	1
Total carried to General Charity Fund	5,573	3	4
Deficit borne by General Charity Fund	3,666	10	5
	£9,239	13	9

COURT GRANGE SPECIAL SCHOOL, ABBOTSKERSWELL, DEVON.

Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1935.

EXPENDITURE.

		£	s.	d.
To Salaries of Teachers, Matron and Nurses		1,032	8	2
Wages of Servants (including Laundry, Charwomen and Gardeners)		413	6	2
Health, Pensions, Unemployment Insurance, etc.		19	11	6
Provisions		414	12	1
Printing, Stationery, Postage, Educational Books, and Apparatus		66	19	10
Fuel, Light and Cleaning		174	2	9
Rent, Rates, Taxes and Telephone		79	3	10
Renewals		54	12	7
Medical Charges		217	10	0
Travelling		72	11	1
Clothing, Staff		16	0	6
Clothing, Pupils		48	15	9
Superannuation		33	17	0
Miscellaneous		17	9	8
		2,661	0	11
Management Expenses		210	10	6
Upkeep of Buildings and Grounds (including Repairs and Insurance)		235	1	9
Depreciation:				
Freehold	£402 1 9			
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	87 14 5			
		489	16	2
Total carried to General Charity Fund		£3,596	9	4

INCOME.

	£	s.	d.
By Maintenance and other Fees paid by Local Authorities	2,409	17	8
Grant, Board of Education	15	16	6
Total carried to General Charity Fund	2,425	14	2
Deficit borne by General Charity Fund	1,170	15	2
	£3,596	9	4

Other Accounts for the Year ended 31st March, 1935.

ARMITAGE MEMORIAL FUND.

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
To National Institute for the Blind General Charity Fund Account (included in Dividends, Interest and Rents)	122	0	0

INCOME.	£	s.	d
By Cash received from the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers	122	0	0

ARMITAGE FUND FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF BLIND WRITERS.

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
To Amount paid to Blind Writers	88	7	8
Surplus taken to National Institute for the Blind General Charity Fund Account (included in Dividends, Interest and Rents)	24	15	6
	£113	3	2

INCOME.	£	s.	d.
By Cash received from the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers	113	3	2
	£113	3	2

BAILEY BEQUEST.

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
To General Charity Fund for General Purposes ..	254	4	10
General Charity Fund, Assistance to Necessitous Blind	254	4	10
(The above items are included in General Charity Fund—National Institute for the Blind, under Dividends, Interest and Rents.)			
London Association for the Blind	25	8	4
Barclay Workshops for Blind Women	25	8	4
	£559	6	4

INCOME.	£	s.	d.
By Dividend on Investment	559	6	4
	£559	6	4

SALOMONS BEQUEST.

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
To National Institute for the Blind General Charity Fund Account (included in Dividends, Interest and Rents)	497	0	0

INCOME.	£	s.	d.
By Dividend on Investment	497	0	0

LEEDS EMBOSSED BOOKS FUND.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
To Cash at Bank, 1st April, 1934	94	11	7
Amount received from the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers	47	17	10
Deposit Interest		9	5
	£142	18	10

PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
By Amount expended on goods supplied to Leeds Institution	66	5	11
Cash at Bank	76	12	11
	£142	18	10

NOTE.—The Capital Stock of this Fund is held in trust by the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers, and the dividends received and paid over by them are for the supply of Braille Literature, etc., for the benefit of the Blind of Leeds and District.

HARRY WEEDON MEMORIAL FUND.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
To Balance in hand, 1st April, 1934	173	14	8
Other Receipts			
Grant—National Institute for the Blind ..	24	19	7
	£198	14	3

PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
By Amounts expended in Grants and Relief ..	198	14	3
Management Expenses			
	£198	14	3

THE HENRY STAINSBY MEMORIAL GIFT FUND FOR THE BLIND.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
To Cash at Bank, 1st April, 1934	37	2	3
Dividend on Investment	63	5	4
Deposit Interest		4	3
	£100	11	10

PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d
By Amount Expended in Gifts	46	8	4
Cash at Bank	54	3	6
	£100	11	10

A. J. W. KITCHIN
ERNEST WHITFIELD } *Joint Honorary Treasurers of the National Institute for the Blind.*

We have examined the above account with the books and vouchers of the Fund, and certify the same to be in accordance therewith, and in our opinion correct.

JACKSON, PIXLEY & CO.,
Chartered Accountants,
Auditors.

58, Coleman Street, E.C.2.
8th July, 1935.

Note.—Capital Stock of the Fund, £1,807 14s. 2d. 3½ per cent. Conversion Loan Inscribed Stock, is held in trust by the National Institute for the Blind.

CLIFTON HOME FOR BLIND WOMEN, BRISTOL.

(Now closed.)

Income and Expenditure Account for the period 1st April, 1934 to 3rd July, 1934

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
To Salaries and Wages	82	19	8
Health, Pensions, and Unemployment Insurance	3	6	2
Provisions	75	1	10
Fuel, Light, Cleaning, and Water	14	1	8
Printing, Stationery, and Postage	3	16	6
Rates, Insurance, and Telephone	11	2	1
Medical Fees and Drugs	28	5	6
Renewals	1	1	6
Travelling Expenses	11	12	10
Laundry	17	3	9
Miscellaneous	7	7	3
	255	18	9
Audit Fee	5	5	0
Legal Charges	16	5	6
Management Expenses	19	7	8
Depreciation	12	4	1
Repairs and Maintenance	17	13	0
	£326	14	0

INCOME.	£	s.	d.
By Maintenance Fees	76	3	6
Fees paid by National Institute for the Blind	16	5	0
Grant, Local Government Act, 1929	22	10	0
Dividends on Investments	4	7	8
Income Tax Recovered	1	15	11
	121	2	1
Deficit borne by National Institute for the Blind	205	11	11
	£326	14	0

MOON SOCIETY.

Balance Sheet, 31st March, 1935.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Capital Account		22,692 18 1
General Purposes Fund ..	331 11 2	
Add Legacy	1,450 0 0	
	1,781 11 2	
Less Balance from General Charity Fund Account ..	355 8 11	
		1,426 2 3
Sundry Creditors		260 0 5
		£24,379 0 9

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Freehold Property	4,901 17 7	
Printing Machinery	1,603 9 7	
Furniture and Fittings .. .. (as valued independently in 1935)	130 0 0	
		6,635 7 2
Investments (*see* page 53) ..		16,057 10 11
		22,692 18 1
Stock as valued by Officials of the Society		641 16 11
Sundry Debtors, *less* Reserve for Doubtful Debts		217 15 3
Cash at Bank and on Hand ..		826 10 6
		£24,379 0 9

A. J. W. KITCHIN
ERNEST WHITFIELD } *Joint Honorary Treasurers of the National Institute for the Blind.*

We report that we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required, and in our opinion the above Balance Sheet at the 31st March, 1935, is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Society's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shewn by the books of the Society.

JACKSON, PIXLEY & CO.,
Chartered Accountants,
Auditors.

58, COLEMAN STREET, E.C.2.
8th July, 1935.

General Charity Fund Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1935.

EXPENDITURE	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance transferred from Publications Account		1,021 8 8
To Augmentation of Wages—Blind Staff		113 19 9
Gifts		3 1 10
Annuity payable under the Will of the late Miss A. E. C. Moon		20 0 0
Audit Fee, Legal and Professional Charges		20 8 6
Pension Scheme Contributions..		50 18 4
		£1,229 17 1

INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Subscriptions		7 9 6
Donations		10 2
Dividends on Investments and Deposit Interest—		
Dividends	571 0 9	
Income Tax Recovered ..	48 3 1	
		619 3 10
Rents		247 4 8
Legacy, William James Hall ..	1,450 0 0	
Transferred to Balance Sheet ..	1,450 0 0	
Balance carried to Balauce Sheet		355 8 11
		£1,229 17 1

Publications Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1935.*

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Value of Stock, 1st April, 1934		1,317 11 8
Salaries and Wages		1,733 18 11
Health, Pensions and Unemployment Insurance		50 6 2
Materials for Stereotyping, Embossing, Binding, etc.		696 6 9
Printing, Stationery, Postage, Carriage and Packing		179 9 8
Fuel, Light, Water and Power		104 9 1
Rates, Insurance and Telephone		48 11 7
Repairs and Maintenance to Premises and Machinery		182 5 4
General Expenses		10 0 8
Management and Travelling Expenses ..		486 5 9
Depreciation:		
Plant	£178 3 4	
Furniture and Fittings ..	46 6 6	
Freehold	257 19 11	
		482 9 9
		£5,291 15 4

INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Stock at 31st March, 1935 ..		641 16 11
Sale of Books	2,877 15 7	
Sale of Magazines and Newspapers	674 18 5	
	3,552 14 0	
Less Reductions allowed from Cost Price of Books, etc. ..	1,394 4 0	
		2,158 10 0
Grant, Local Government Act, 1929		1,465 0 0
Miscellaneous Receipts		4 19 9
Balance transferred to General Charity Fund Account ..		1,021 8 8
		£5,291 15 4

* *See also page 43, "Braille" Publications.*

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

General Investments 31st March, 1935.

Nominal £ s. d.			Book Value £ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	GENERAL ACCOUNT.				
28,586 0 4	2½% Consolidated Loan		21,750 5 6		
14,379 2 2	3½% War Loan, 1952		14,588 0 10		
32,921 10 4	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961		31,840 19 6		
395 2 5	4% Funding Loan, 1960-90		349 13 8		
1,250 0 0	4% Consolidated Loan, 1957		1,370 6 3		
727 1 8	4% National Savings Bonds Series "B"		608 6 8		
2,300 0 0	4% Victory Bonds		2,541 15 0		
1,389 17 8	4½% Conversion Loan, 1940-44		1,344 14 2		
15,000 0 0	5% Conversion Loan, 1944-64		15,340 0 0		
1,750 0 0	3% India Stock, 1948		941 5 0		
2,000 0 0	3% Cape of Good Hope, 1933-43		1,664 0 0		
1,200 0 0	3% Province of Quebec, 1937		1,080 0 0		
140 12 6	3½% New South Wales, 1930-50		106 10 6		
350 0 0	4% Dominion of Canada, 1940-60		300 2 6		
200 0 0	4% Western Australia, 1942-62		204 0 0		
224 5 4	4½% New Zealand, 1948-58		182 17 2		
250 0 0	3% Plymouth Corporation, 1942		205 12 6		
100 0 0	3½% Borough of Lancaster Mortgage Bond, 1936		100 0 0		
1,000 0 0	4% Brazilian Bonds, 1889		235 0 0		
100 0 0	5% Brazilian 40 Year Funding Bond, 1931		29 8 0		
100 0 0	5% Japanese Sterling Bonds, 1907		76 0 0		
100 0 0	7% Greek Refugee Loan		42 0 0		
205 0 0	4% London Midland and Scottish Railway Preference		138 6 3		
300 0 0	5% London Midland and Scottish Railway Preference, 1955		190 10 0		
488 0 0	4% Southern Railway Debentures		394 1 2		
147 0 0	8% Mansell, Hunt, Catty & Co. Cumulative Preference		108 8 3		
217 0 0	Gas Light & Coke Co. Ordinary Shares		309 4 6		
200 0 0	Tottenham & District Gas Co. Ordinary Shares		331 0 0		
691 0 6	4½% London County Council, 1945-85 (Professor McHardy Bequest)	£724 14 3			
3,287 7 8	5% Conversion Loan, 1944-64 (Professor McHardy Bequest)	4,068 2 11			
			4,792 17 2	101,165 4 7	
	SUNSHINE FUND FOR BLIND BABIES AND CHILDREN.				
9,047 14 7	2½% Consolidated Loan		7,099 19 7		
3,374 15 7	3½% War Loan, 1952		3,404 0 0		
23,167 14 4	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961		18,000 0 0		
2,070 0 1	4% Consolidated Loan, 1957		1,773 15 0		
1,700 0 0	3½% Dominion of Canada, 1930-50		1,394 0 0		
338 0 0	Pearl Assurance Co. Ordinary Shares		4,816 10 0		
				36,488 4 7	
	CHORLEYWOOD COLLEGE.				
1,678 17 9	3% India Stock, 1948			1,000 0 0	
					138,653 9 2
	INVESTMENTS SPECIFICALLY APPROPRIATED				
	GENERAL ACCOUNT—HELD UNDER OBLIGATION				
1,350 1 9	2½% Consolidated Loan		1,000 0 0		
374 12 3	3½% War Loan, 1952		378 7 2		
520 0 0	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961		520 0 0		
	National Savings Certificates		240 0 0		
				2,138 7 2	
	SUNSHINE FUND FOR BLIND BABIES AND CHILDREN.				
	BLIND BABIES' HOME, EAST GRINSTEAD—				
305 10 3	2½% Consolidated Loan—(Miss Ema Rosenthal)	£227 4 9			
262 17 10	2½% Consolidated Loan—(Mrs. Georgina Elizabeth Gearing)	225 0 0			
1,574 15 10	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961 (Mrs. Charlotte Doveton)	1,312 7 11			
120 7 11	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961 (Henry Edgar Vaux Huggett)	100 0 0			
4,026 16 7	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961 (Henry Peech)	3,030 10 0			
2,957 5 5	4% Funding Loan, 1960-90 (Mrs. Emma Hinchcliffe)	2,598 11 2			
			7,493 13 10		
	Carried Forward		7,493 13 10	2,138 7 2	138,653 9 2

INVESTMENTS—*continued.*

Nominal £ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Book Value £ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought Forward		7,493 13 10	2,138 7 2	138,653 9 2
	BLIND BABIES' HOME, LEAMINGTON—				
60 18 4	2½% Consolidated Loan (Mrs. Augusta Maria Starkey)		50 0 0		
	BLIND BABIES' HOME, SOUTHPORT—				
33 12 9	2½% Consolidated Loan (Mrs. Annie Isabel Kinkade)	25 0 0			
221 10 0	2½% Consolidated Loan (Mrs. Mary Pilling) ..	200 0 0			
198 9 11	3½% War Loan, 1952 (Miss Maria Smith)	200 0 0			
803 14 1	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961 (Mrs. Harriet Ann Ashworth)	677 4 5			
125 10 11	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961 (Mrs. Madeline Bowers)	100 0 0			
50 8 6	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961 (Ernest Collier Clark)	50 0 0			
279 17 8	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961 (Arthur William Lazenby)	211 9 9			
271 18 5	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961 (Mrs. Edith Wild) ..	269 4 7			
1,156 6 7	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961 (William Henry Wilson)	907 19 8			
			2,640 18 5	10,184 12 3	
					12,322 19 5
	INVESTMENTS—ENDOWMENTS				
	GENERAL ACCOUNT.				
136 10 0	2½% Consolidated Loan (Dr. Howell Rees)		100 0 0		
200 0 0	3½% War Loan, 1952 (Sir John Howard)		200 0 0		
100 15 10	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961 (J. W. Comben)		100 15 0		
258 11 8	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961 (J. J. Crosfield)		200 0 0		
113 5 8	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961 (Henry Ireland)		100 0 0		
25 15 8	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961 (Miss Mary Jesson)		20 0 0		
667 3 0	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961 (Mrs. Elizabeth Kirkham)		500 0 0		
63 8 8	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961 (Louis Sterne)		50 0 0		
12,425 0 0	4% Consolidated Loan, 1957 (Leopold Salomons Endowment Fund)		9,600 0 0		
5,132 15 6	4½% Conversion Loan, 1940-44 (William Brown Hextall) ..		5,000 0 0		
10 6 0	4½% Conversion Loan, 1940-44 (Mrs. J. Rainsforth)		10 6 0		
7,113 1 10	5% Conversion Loan, 1944-64 (Miss Constance de Jong) ..		7,292 4 11		
750 0 0	Sir Alfred Jones Trust and Estate Co., Ltd. (Sir Alfred Jones)		750 0 0		
309 19 6	2½% Consolidated Loan (Sir Alfred Jones)		250 0 0		
				24,173 5 11	
400 0 0	3% Local Loans (Sir Arthur Pearson Memorial Fund)		276 0 0		
1,908 19 8	3½% War Loan, 1952 (Sir Arthur Pearson Memorial Fund) ..		1,932 16 11		
3,699 9 7	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961 (Sir Arthur Pearson Memorial Fund)		2,996 4 2		
1,000 0 0	4% London, Midland and Scottish Railway Preference (Sir Arthur Pearson Memorial Fund)		851 7 1		
480 0 0	4% London, Midland and Scottish Railway Debentures (Sir Arthur Pearson Memorial Fund)		427 4 0		
1,000 0 0	4% London and North Eastern Railway Second Preference (Sir Arthur Pearson Memorial Fund)		844 9 9		
1,000 0 0	5% Great Western Railway Consolidated Guaranteed (Sir Arthur Pearson Memorial Fund)		1,100 15 9		
1,000 0 0	5% Great Western Railway Consolidated Preference (Sir Arthur Pearson Memorial Fund)		1,076 3 3		
				9,505 0 11	
					33,678 6 10
	INVESTMENTS—ENDOWMENTS SPECIFICALLY APPROPRIATED				
	GENERAL ACCOUNT.				
184 17 7	2½% Consolidated Loan (Mrs. Ralph Partridge) ..		150 0 0		
180 6 11	2½% Annuities (Rev. F. J. Hackett)		100 0 0		
18,644 1 4	3% Local Loans (H. F. Bailey Bequest)		9,881 7 1		
1,169 12 0	3½% War Loan, 1952 (Hornshaw Endowment) ..		1,017 11 0		
817 6 10	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961 (Hextall Fund for Blind Law Students)		655 0 0		
218 0 2	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961 (Mary Shaw Bequest)	218 17 0			
290 0 0	4% London and North Eastern Railway, Second Preference (Mary Shaw Bequest)	264 12 6			
145 0 0	London and North Eastern Railway Preferred Ordinary (Mary Shaw Bequest)	123 5 0			
116 0 0	London and North Eastern Railway, Deferred Ordinary (Mary Shaw Bequest)	40 12 0			
583 0 0	Metropolitan Assented Stock (Mary Shaw Bequest)	214 5 0			
230 0 0	6% Globe Telegraph & Trust Co., Cumulative Preference (Mary Shaw Bequest)	247 5 0			
300 0 0	Globe Telegraph & Trust Co., Ordinary (Mary Shaw Bequest)	555 0 0			
			1,663 16 6		
				13,467 14 7	
	Carried Forward			13,467 14 7	184,654 15 5

INVESTMENTS—*continued*

Nominal £ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Book Value £ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought Forward			13,467 14 7	184,654 15 5
	GUEST HOUSE FOR BLIND WOMEN, LEAMINGTON.				
1,007 14 0	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961 (Miss A. V. Allpress)			889 10 0	
	SUNSHINE FUND FOR BLIND BABIES AND CHILDREN.				
	BLIND BABIES' HOME, EAST GRINSTEAD—				
200 0 0	3% Local Loans (T. G. Sorby)	107 14 3			
1,000 0 0	3½% War Loan, 1952 (Hornshaw Endowment) ..	1,020 0 0			
55 0 0	3½% War Loan, 1952 (Sunday League)	47 17 0			
599 9 2	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961 (Mrs. F. Marks) ..	450 0 0			
116 15 11	4% Consolidated Loan, 1957 (Miss Vaughan Chapman)	100 0 0			
617 3 6	4% Consolidated Loan, 1957 (Mrs. A. R. Edwards)	477 10 0			
617 3 6	4% Consolidated Loan, 1957 (Miss A. D. Spiers) ..	477 10 0			
511 5 5	4½% Conversion Loan, 1940-44 (Mrs. Lucy Block)	508 15 0			
			3,189 6 3		
	BLIND BABIES' HOME, SOUTHPORT— ..				
966 5 2	2½% Consolidated Loan (Ernest Hallowell Barlow)	752 11 5			
666 1 4	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961 (James Gilbertson) ..	500 0 0			
139 3 6	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961 (Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Graves Investment Account)	105 0 0			
			1,357 11 5		
				4,546 17 8	
	CHORLEYWOOD COLLEGE—				
666 1 4	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961 (James Gilbertson) ..		500 0 0		
3,420 0 0	4% Great Western Railway Debentures (William Brown Hextall)		2,999 4 6		
	CHORLEYWOOD COLLEGE AFTER-CARE—				
2,988 9 9	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961 (Miss E. W. Allen) ..		3,000 0 0		
				6,499 4 6	
					25,403 6 9
					£210,058 2 2

THE MOON SOCIETY.

GENERAL INVESTMENTS—31st MARCH, 1935.

Nominal £ s. d.		Book Value £ s. d.	£ s. d.
2,708 19 4	2½% Consolidated Loan	2,100 0 0	
468 13 10	3% Local Loans	450 0 0	
440 10 11	3½% War Loan, 1952	383 5 6	
8,034 7 3	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961	7,000 0 0	
3,500 0 0	5% Victoria Government, 1945-75	3,456 11 0	
			13,389 16 6

INVESTMENTS—ENDOWMENTS.

965 12 10	3½% War Loan, 1952 (Miss A. E. C. Moon)	965 12 10	
683 7 6	4% Consolidated Loan, 1957 (Miss A. E. C. Moon)	550 0 0	
1,540 14 11	3½% Queensland Government, 1950-70 (Miss A. E. C. Moon)	1,152 1 7	
			2,667 14 5
			£16,057 10 11

LEGACIES

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
Alcock, Miss Emily	150	0	0
Bainbridge, Brigadier-General Percy Andrew	50	0	0
Barrett, Miss Harriet	100	0	0
Barrett, Michael Francis	90	0	0
Barrington, Miss Emma	25	0	0
Bishop, Miss Florence	43	5	0
Bussell, Miss Mary	50	0	0
Butler, Mrs. Alice Emma	126	4	2
Chirol, The Rev. T. A. A.	50	0	0
Church, Mrs. Eliza	98	8	9
Church, Major John Fletcher	250	0	0
Clarke, Miss Edith	1,000	0	0
Clementson, Mrs. Henrietta	4,262	7	9
Cobb, Charles Herbert	10	0	0
Cooper, Miss Kate Drusilla	75	17	11
Cottrell, Miss Gertrude Maude Anne	750	12	3
Coupland, The Rev. R. S.	18	0	0
Crompton, Amos	15	0	0
Crow, Miss Henrietta	10	0	0
Dalby, Mrs. Mary	105	0	0
Dennant, Miss Constance Blanche	422	4	2
Duerden, William	20	0	0
Duly, William Henry	461	15	2
Duncan, Mrs. S. P. K.	32	10	6
Farr, Mrs. Martha	304	17	0
Fisher, Mrs. Annie	810	15	0
Frampton, Arthur	146	13	7
Gardiner, Mrs. Amelia Ann	1,250	0	0
Gibbons, Mrs. Elizabeth	90	0	0
Guest, Mrs. Annie	22	10	0
Hegley, Miss Ada Mary	20	0	0
Henwood, Tom	50	0	0
Hunnable, William	50	0	0
Johns, Miss Emily Annie	50	0	0
Jones, Mrs. Eliza Barbour Hill	50	0	0
Lamble, John Reginald	5	0	0
Lea, Mrs. Sarah	269	9	5
Legg, William Andrew	100	0	0
Lucas, Miss Helga Dorothea	50	0	0
McHardy, Professor M. M.	4,797	16	5
McIntosh, Miss Christina	200	0	0
Melhuish, Alfred Warren	44	16	9
Middleweek, Edwin Heathman	100	0	0
Millard, Miss Ida Vyse	270	0	0
Molyneux, Miss Florence Russell More	150	0	0
Moore, Admiral Sir Arthur William	100	0	0
Muir, Mrs. Fanny	400	0	0
Mustoe, Miss Edith Ellen	244	2	4
Norman, Mrs. Nancy Charlotte	100	0	0
de Pass, Mrs. Mabel Kate	150	0	0
Passey, Miss Mary Louisa	10	0	0
Peacock, Miss Caroline	225	0	0
Phillips, David William	45	0	0
Pickworth, Francis Henry	450	0	0
Poole, Frederick Tom	100	0	0
Pratt, Miss Mary	216	6	10
Prout, John Charles Poole	4,000	0	0
Carried Forward	£23,088	13	0

	£	s.	d.
Brought Forward	£23,088	13	0
Randall, Miss Clara	9	0	0
Rutland, Mrs. Mary Jane	1,000	0	0
Samuel, Edward	67	2	6
Sanders, John	1,000	0	0
Saunders, Albert Hill Alphonso	100	0	0
Saw, Miss Matilda	183	2	6
Scarfe, Mrs. Adelaide Mary Catherine	500	0	0
Shearing, Samuel	8	0	10
Sheppard, Miss Marian	100	0	0
Smith, Miss Caroline Margaret Anne	250	0	0
Soper, Miss Edith Mary	44	18	6
Stephens, Miss Hannah Evans	200	0	0
Sutton, Sir George	200	0	0
Tarner, Miss Clara Tilbury	500	0	0
Taylor, John	100	0	0
Thomas, Mrs. Emma	25	0	0
Tyler, Mrs. Emma	1,212	3	11
Vincent, Miss Frances Emily	95	0	0
West, Miss Dorcas	45	13	3
Wheatcroft, Mrs. Sophia Critchley	100	0	0
White, Mrs. Edith Mary	50	0	0
White, Miss Mary Ellen	66	7	4
Yeomans, John	2,436	3	1
	£31,381	4	11

SUNSHINE FUND FOR BLIND BABIES AND CHILDREN

	£	s.	d.
Bromley, Mrs. Dora Lucy	25	0	0
Cubbon, Miss Bessie	100	0	0
Lewis, Miss Marie Eliza	33	6	8
McBean, Mrs. Marian	2,402	17	5
Penn, Mrs. E. G.	47	5	6
	£2,608	9	7
Together	£33,989	14	6

In addition Legacies amounting to £1,229 15s. 1d. were bequeathed to the Institute during the year to be appropriated for Blind Babies Homes, as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
EAST GRINSTEAD.			
Gearing, Mrs. G. E.	225	0	0
Rosenthal, Miss Ema	2	3	8
	£227	3	8
LEAMINGTON.			
Starkey, Mrs. Augusta Maria	£50	0	0
SOUTHPORT.			
Barlow, Ernest H. (Endowment)	752	11	5
Pilling, Mrs. Mary	200	0	0
	£952	11	5

ALLOCATIONS UNDER UNIFICATION AGREEMENTS AND GRANTS.
During the Year ended 31st March, 1935.

ALLOCATIONS UNDER UNIFICATION AGREEMENTS AND GRANTS MADE BY THE INSTITUTE—

	£	s.	d.
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE—			
Buckinghamshire Association for the Blind ..	694	7	4
CAMBRIDGE—			
Cambridge Society for the Blind	377	14	9
Isle of Ely Society for the Blind	181	19	10
CHESHIRE—			
Chester and District Blind Welfare Society ..	1,172	2	4
Macclesfield Society for the Blind	209	12	8
Stockport Institute for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb	264	6	1
Wallasey Blind Welfare Committee	50	0	0
CORNWALL—			
Cornwall County Association for the Blind ..	646	18	7
DEVON—			
Devon County Association for the Blind ..	873	4	1
Home for the Blind, Torr	60	0	0
South Devon and Cornwall Institution for the Blind, Plymouth	672	3	3
West of England Institution for the Blind, Exeter	534	12	9
DORSET—			
Dorset County Association for the Blind ..	364	9	4
DURHAM—			
Darlington Society for the Blind	94	11	11
ESSEX—			
Essex County Association for the Blind ..	683	3	4
GLOUCESTERSHIRE—			
Gloucester (City) Society for the Blind	180	18	8
Gloucester County Association for the Blind ..	1,027	3	2
HEREFORDSHIRE—			
Herefordshire County Association for the Blind ..	202	16	3
LANCASHIRE—			
Ashton-under-Lyne, etc., Home Teaching Society for the Blind	231	7	5
Liverpool Workshops for the Blind	2,698	3	5
Homes for the Blind, Preston	310	11	10
Oldham Blind Persons Act Committee	271	6	9
*Southport Blind Social Committee	81	8	8
*School for the Indigent Blind, Liverpool ..	500	0	0
LINCOLNSHIRE—			
Grimsby Society for the Blind	110	2	10
Lindsey (Lincs.) Blind Society	568	9	7
Lincoln Blind Society	20	7	8
LONDON—			
*Association of Certificated Blind Masseurs ..	175	0	0
*Association of Workshops for the Blind	15	15	0
*Alfred Eichholz Memorial Fund	48	18	0
*Girl Guides Association	37	10	0
*St. John's Guild for the Blind	30	0	0
NORFOLK—			
Norwich Institution for the Blind..	1,118	16	4
Yarmouth and Gorleston Blind Society	10	12	0
NORTHUMBERLAND—			
Newcastle Agencies for the Blind	1,395	5	6
*Newcastle Agencies for the Blind	250	0	0
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE—			
Royal Midland Institution, Nottingham	223	14	7
OXFORDSHIRE—			
Oxford Society for the Blind	520	11	9
SOMERSET—			
Bath Society for the Blind	128	15	9
Somerset County Association for the Blind ..	728	12	9
SUSSEX—			
West Sussex Association for the Blind	366	9	8
WILTSHIRE—			
Wiltshire Association for the Care of the Blind ..	801	12	7
YORKSHIRE—			
Barnsley Blind Welfare Committee	319	17	7
Colne and Holme Valley Local Blind Persons' Committee	208	3	11
Doncaster and District Home Teaching Association for the Blind	198	6	0
Goole Local Blind Persons' Committee	32	13	2
Harrogate and District Blind Society	377	12	7
Huddersfield and District Blind Society	134	9	11
Keighley and District Institutiou for the Blind ..	410	7	4
Leeds Incorporated Institution for the Blind ..	2,930	14	7
Rotherham Voluntary Committee for the Welfare of the Blind	72	3	6
Saddleworth Local Blind Persons' Committee ..	26	5	6
Selby Local Blind Persons' Committee	94	6	0
Settle Local Blind Persons' Committee	64	6	11
Sheffield and District Voluntary Committee for the Welfare of the Blind	582	0	0
Thorne Local Blind Persons' Committee	20	1	1
*Todmorden Society for the Blind	37	5	0
Wakefield District Institution for the Blind ..	179	15	7
Wakefield Voluntary (Comforts) Sub-Committee	88	17	10
Yorkshire School for the Blind	249	13	4
***ESPERANTO LIGILO** (Esperanto Magazine for the Blind)	20	0	0
	£24,980	16	3

** Grants made, irrespective of Collecting Agreements, amounting in total to £1,195 16s. 8d.*

ALLOCATIONS UNDER UNIFICATION AGREEMENTS MADE TO THE INSTITUTE—

	£	s.	d.
From the Greater London Fund	9,625	0	0
From Local Agencies	5,665	10	5
	£15,290	10	5

Share of the National Library for the Blind under Unification Agreements £4,531 13 0

OBITUARY

The Exeeutive Council deeply regrets to report the deaths of :—

Lt.-Colonel William Ayerst, President and Hon. Secretary of the Braille Missionary Union, who direeted the work of many volunteers in supplying Braille Scriptures to all parts of the world.

Dr. Charles M. Cooke of Bideford, a blind masseur, who, after training under the auspices of the National Institute for the Blind, established an extensive practice.

Herbert S. Coghill, Secretary of the Yorkshire Branch of the National Institute for the Blind for fifteen years, and a tireless worker in the interests of the blind.

The Ven. the Hon. Kenneth Gibbs, first Chairman of the Hertfordshire Society for the Blind, and latterly its Vice-President.

Major Liddell, who for many years rendered voluntary help in connection with the Students' Library of the National Institute for the Blind.

Dr. E. D. Macnamara, Medical Consultant, Court Grange School for Retarded Blind Children, in which he took a keen interest.

Dame Jessie Wilton Phipps, a member of the National Institute's Consultative Committee on Education, and for many years Chairman of the Central Committee for the London Blind.

Miss E. Prince, A.R.C.M., one of the first voluntary readers in the National Institute's Library of Manuscript Music, and a very zealous worker.

Walter S. Talbot, C.I.E., a highly esteemed member of the Council of the National Institute for the Blind, and formerly a distinguished Indian Civil Servant. His connection with work for the blind dated from 1923, when he undertook for the Institute an exhaustive enquiry into the produetion of Braille and Moon. As Chairman for many years of the Institute's Publications Committee, and at one time Chairman of its Education and Research Committee, Mr. Talbot did most valuable work, and his wise counsel, sympathetic guidance, and kindliness are gratefully remembered by those who worked with him.

James Fraser Whyte, for ten years Secretary and Manager of the Sunderland and Durham County Royal Institution for the Blind.